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THE PEACE TREATY.

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS PRESENTED TO THE GERMANS.

EX-KAISER TO BE PUT ON TRIAL.

London, May 7.

The Draft to the Treaty of Peace now handed to the Germans is designed in the first instance, to set forth the conditions upon which alone the Allied and Associated Powers will make peace with Germany, and in the second place, to establish those international arrangements which the Allies have devised for the prevention of wars in future and the betterment of mankind. For this latter reason, it includes the Covenant of the League of Nations and the International Labour Convention. The Draft Treaty, however, does not deal except incidentally, with the problem arising out of the liquidation of the Austrian Empire, nor with the territories of the two enemy Powers, Turkey and Bulgaria, except in so far as it binds Germany to accept whatever subsequent settlement may be decided upon by the Allies in the case of these belligerents.

The Treaty is divided into fifteen sections.

The First Section contains the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which functions are assigned in various places by the Treaty.

The Second Section describes the geographical frontiers of Germany, beginning at the north-eastern point of the present Belgian frontier.

The Third Section, which consists of twelve clauses, binds the Germans to accept the political changes in Europe brought about by the Treaty. It establishes two new States, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and provides for their recognition. It revises the basis of Belgian sovereignty and alters the boundaries of Belgium. It establishes new systems of Government in Luxembourg and the Saar Basin and restores Alsace Lorraine to France. It provides for possible additions of territory to Denmark, and binds Germany to recognise the independence of German-Austria and to accept the conditions to be laid down as to those States or Governments which have created themselves since the Russian Revolution.

The Fourth Section deals with the political reconstruction of territories outside Europe, affected by the war. It contains a general renunciation on the part of Germany of her possessions and rights abroad. By it, she yields her Colonies to the Allies, together with her rights in Africa under the various International Conventions, particularly the Berlin Act of 1885 and the Brussels Act of 1893, which have regulated European enterprise in tropical Africa. This section gives international recognition to the British Protectorate in Egypt and annuls the Act of Algiers, which was one step in the German policy of aggression which led to the war.

The Fifth Section sets forth the military, naval and air conditions of the peace, limits the size of the German Army and Navy, and abolishes compulsory recruiting in Germany, as a first step towards general disarmament.

The Sixth Section imposes on all signatory Powers an obligation to maintain all graves of the fallen, and regulates the return of prisoners of war.

The Seventh Section deals with responsibilities and punishment and provides for the trial of the ex-Kaiser William.

The Eighth Section sets forth the reparation and restitution to be made by Germany, and contains special provisions relating to documents and war trophies seized by the Germans in earlier wars.

The Ninth Section contains the financial clauses, mainly designed to put into operation the provisions of the previous section.

The Tenth Section, which is of great length and complexity, contains the economic provisions and re-establishes the various non-political, international and Treaty Conventions which in such matters as posts, telegraphs and sanitary regulations have been binding on civilised Powers before the war. Attached to this section is a special provision to regulate traffic in opium and similar drugs.

The Eleventh Section deals with aerial navigation.

The Twelfth Section contains clauses dealing with the international control of ports, canals, rivers and railways, with a special provision for the Kiel Canal.

The Thirteenth Section contains the Labour Convention.

The Fourteenth Section contains the guarantees for the execution of the Treaty.

The Fifteenth Section is made up of a series of miscellaneous clauses, including a recognition of other subsequent Treaties of Peace and confirmation of the Prize Court decisions. The final clauses deal with the ratification and the date of entering into force of the Treaty, both the French and English texts of which are recognised as authentic.

PREAMBLE.

The Preamble, which recites shortly the origin of the war and the application of the Germans for an armistice, enumerates the high contracting parties represented by the five Great Powers, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, on the one hand, and Germany on the other. The Plenipotentiaries representing these Powers are enumerated who, having communicated their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment, and subject to the provisions of this Treaty, official relations with Germany any with each of the German States will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

SECTION I—LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Membership.—Members of the League will be signatories of the Covenant and other States invited to accede who must lodge a declaration of Accession, without reservation, within two months. Any State or Dominion or Colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat.—A permanent Secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be Geneva.

Assembly.—The Assembly will consist of representatives of members of the League and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by States. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Council.—The Council will consist of representatives of the five Great Allied Powers together with representatives of four other members selected by the Assembly from time to time. It may co-opt additional States and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by States. Each State will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decisions taken by Assembly and Council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure and in certain cases specified in Covenant and in Treaty, decisions will be by majority.

Armament.—The Council will formulate plans for the reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the Council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programmes and a permanent Commission will advise the Council on military and naval questions.

Prevention of War.—Upon any war or threat of war the Council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or enquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award and not to go to war with any party to a dispute which complies with it. If a member fails to carry out an award the Council will propose the necessary measures. The Council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their cases to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the Council or Assembly. If the Council, less the parties to a dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to a dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case a recommendation by the Assembly, concurred in by all its members represented on the Council and a simple majority of the rest less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the Council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured, members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the Covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The Council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the League collectively for the protection of the Covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of Treaties.—All Treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the League will be registered with the Secretariat and published. The Assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider Treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The Covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of arbitration or regional understandings, like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

Mandatory System.—The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognises three different stages of development requiring different kinds of Mandates:—(a) communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognised as Independent, subject to advice and assistance from the Mandatory in whose selection they should be allowed a voice; (b) communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by a Mandatory under conditions generally approved by members of the League, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members. Certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms and liquor, will be prohibited and the construction of military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed; (c) other communities, such as South West Africa and the South Pacific Islands, best administered under the laws of a Mandatory as integral portions of its territory. In every case, the Mandatory will render an annual report and the degree of its authority will be defined.

General International Provisions.—Subject to, and in accordance with, the provision of international Conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, members of the League will in general endeavour through an international organisation established by the Labour Convention to secure and maintain fair conditions of labour for men women and children in their own countries and other countries and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control. They will entrust the League with general supervision over and execution of agreement for the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and control of trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary. They will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the League, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during war, and they will endeavour to take steps for the international prevention and control of disease. International Bureaux and Commissions already established will be placed under the League, as will all those to be established in future.

Amendments to Covenant.—Amendments to the Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Council and by the majority of the Assembly.

SECTION 6: PRISONERS OF WAR.

Repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out by a Commission composed of representatives of the Allies and the German Government, together with local sub-Commissions. German prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay by the German authorities at their own cost. Those under sentence for offences against discipline committed before 1st May, 1919, are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentence, but this does not apply in the cases of offences other than those against discipline. Until the German Government has surrendered prisoners guilty of offences against the laws and customs of war, the Allies have the right to retain selected German officers. The Allies have the right to deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, and all repatriation is conditional on the immediate release of any Allied subjects still in Germany. The German Government is to accord facilities to Commissions of Enquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war and in imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed Allied nationals. The German Government is to restore all property belonging to Allied prisoners, and there is to be reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Graves.—The Allies and the German Government are to respect and maintain the graves of all soldiers and sailors buried on their territories and recognise to assist any Commissions appointed in connection with them, agreeing also to give any practicable facilities for removal and reburial.

SECTION 13: THE LABOUR CONVENTION.

Under the provisions of the Labour Convention (1) An International Conference is to be held annually to propose Labour reforms for the adoption by the States composing the League of Nations. (2) There is to be a governing body to act as Executive and prepare the agenda for the Conference and an International

Labour Office for the collection and distribution of information and reports. The head of this office will be responsible to the governing body. (3) The annual Conference will consist of four representatives from each State, two for the State and one each for the employers and employed. Each delegate may vote independently. The Conference will have power to adopt by a two-third majority recommendations or Draft Conventions on Labour matters. Recommendations or Draft Conventions so adopted must be brought by each State before the authority of authorities within whose competency the matter lies, for enactment, for legislation or other action. If a Draft Convention receives the approval of the competent authority, the State in question is under an obligation to ratify it and carry it into effect. Should any State fail to observe the above obligations, it will be open to the governing body to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, as a result of whose findings the League of Nations may take economic measures against the offending State. (4) Special provision is made to prevent any conflict with the constitution of the United States or other Federal States. (5) To meet the case of countries where the climate, imperfect industrial development or other special circumstances render labour conditions substantially different from those obtaining elsewhere, the conference must take the difference into account in framing any convention.

A Protocol attached to the convention provides that the first meeting be at Washington in the present year and sets up an International Organising Committee for that purpose. The Protocol also contains an agenda for the first meeting, which includes the principle of an eight-hours day and the question of the unemployment and employment of women and children, especially in dangerous trades. Appended to the Section containing the Labour Conventions is an affirmation by the high contracting Parties which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply as far as their special circumstances permit. Amongst these are that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; the right of association for all lawful purposes for employer as well as for employed; the payment to the employed of a wage implying a reasonable standard of life, as understood in their time and country; the adoption of an eight-hours day or a forty-eight hours week where it has not already been attained; the adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, including Sunday where practicable; the abolition of child labour and limitation of labour of the young so as permit the continuance of their education and proper physical development; the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work; any legal standard for conditions of labour to have regard in each country to the equitable economic treatment of all workers resident therein; the provision by each State of a system of inspection for the protection of the employed, in which women should take part.

THE SAAR.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France and, as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France the full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the Reparation Commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by the German law in force at the Armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners, whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to the local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France north as far as St. Wendel, including the Valley of the Saar as far as Saarholzbach, and on the east the town of Homburg. In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a Commission appointed by the League of Nations and consisting of five members, one French, one a native inhabitant of the Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The League will appoint a member of the Commission as Chairman to act as Executive of the Commission. The Commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire, Russia and Bavaria; will administer railroads and other public services and have full power to interpret the Treaty clauses. The local courts will continue but be subject to the Commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of law, but the Commission may make modifications after consulting a local representative Assembly, which it will organise. It will have the taxing power, but for local purposes only; new taxes must be approved by this Assembly. The Labour legislation will consider the wishes of the local labour organisations and the Labour programme of the League of Nations. French and other labour may be freely utilised, the former being free to belong to the French Unions.

There will be no military service but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of the French Customs system, with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany nor on German products for the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction. After fifteen years a plebiscite will be held by Communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to the continuance of the existing regime under the League of Nations, union with France or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over 20 years resident therein at the signature. On the opinion thus expressed, the League of Nations will decide the ultimate sovereignty of the Saar basin. In any portion restored to Germany the German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation. If the price is not paid within six months thereafter, this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the League will determine how much of the coal shall go to France.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

After a recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers, as before 1871, to date from the signing of the Armistice and to be free of all public debts. Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions, distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make formal application therefor and those for whom naturalisation is open after three years. The last named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers, as defined in the Treaty.

All public property and all private property of German ex-Sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of railroads and the rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France, with an obligation for their upkeep.

(Continued on page 9.)

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2 5.3-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—Cloudy. Barometer: 29.82. Temperature: 2 p.m.—63. Humidity 8 a.m.—75.

LEST WE FORGET.

The degree of savagery which the Germans have attained in their submarine policy of sinking merchant ships at night would appear to have reached its climax in the sinking of the British steamer *Westminster*, proceeding in ballast from Torre Annunziata to Port Said. On December 14 this vessel was attacked by a German submarine, without warning, when 180 miles from the nearest land, and struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. She sank in four minutes. This ruthless disregard of the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors. The officers and crew, while effecting their escape from the sinking ship in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3000 yards. The master and chief engineer were killed outright, and their boat sunk. The second and third engineers and three of the crew were not picked up, and are presumed to have been drowned. The captain of the German submarine must have satisfied himself as to the effectiveness of his two torpedoes, and yet proceeded to carry out in cold blood an act of murder, which could not possibly be justified by any urgency of war, and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degradation of German honour. *Statement issued by the Secretary of the Admiralty, December 29, 1916.*

JAPANESE WOMAN CLAIMS SUPERPERSONAL SIGHT.

A Japanese woman (31 years old), the wife of a *soy* and *misu* retailer in Niinomachi, Dairen, is said to be gifted with what may be termed as a superpersonal sight. It was last December that she was astounded to see by her mental vision, while meditating with her eyes closed, things which she had never seen, moving before her like a kaleidoscope. At first the visions were rather faint, but they have gradually become more distinct, and when she confided what she saw to her husband, they were often pleasantly surprised that her mental visions coincided with events in real life. When interviewed by a press representative, her husband answered on her behalf that at first his wife would give him descriptions of male or female visitors in such and such attire to call later in the day. He was little interested in the strange prediction, but to his wonderment, it proved true. This woman has become interested in the mysterious Wharf fires and is reported to have seen by her mental vision incendiaries setting fire to the produce stocks. It is even said that, in reply to questions put to her by a few interested parties, she stated how the incendiaries were dressed and what their abodes looked like, etc.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Howitt-Phillips Co. present "Peg O' My Heart"—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 10.
Theatre Royal—Barrymore Company presents "The Bells"—9.15 p.m.

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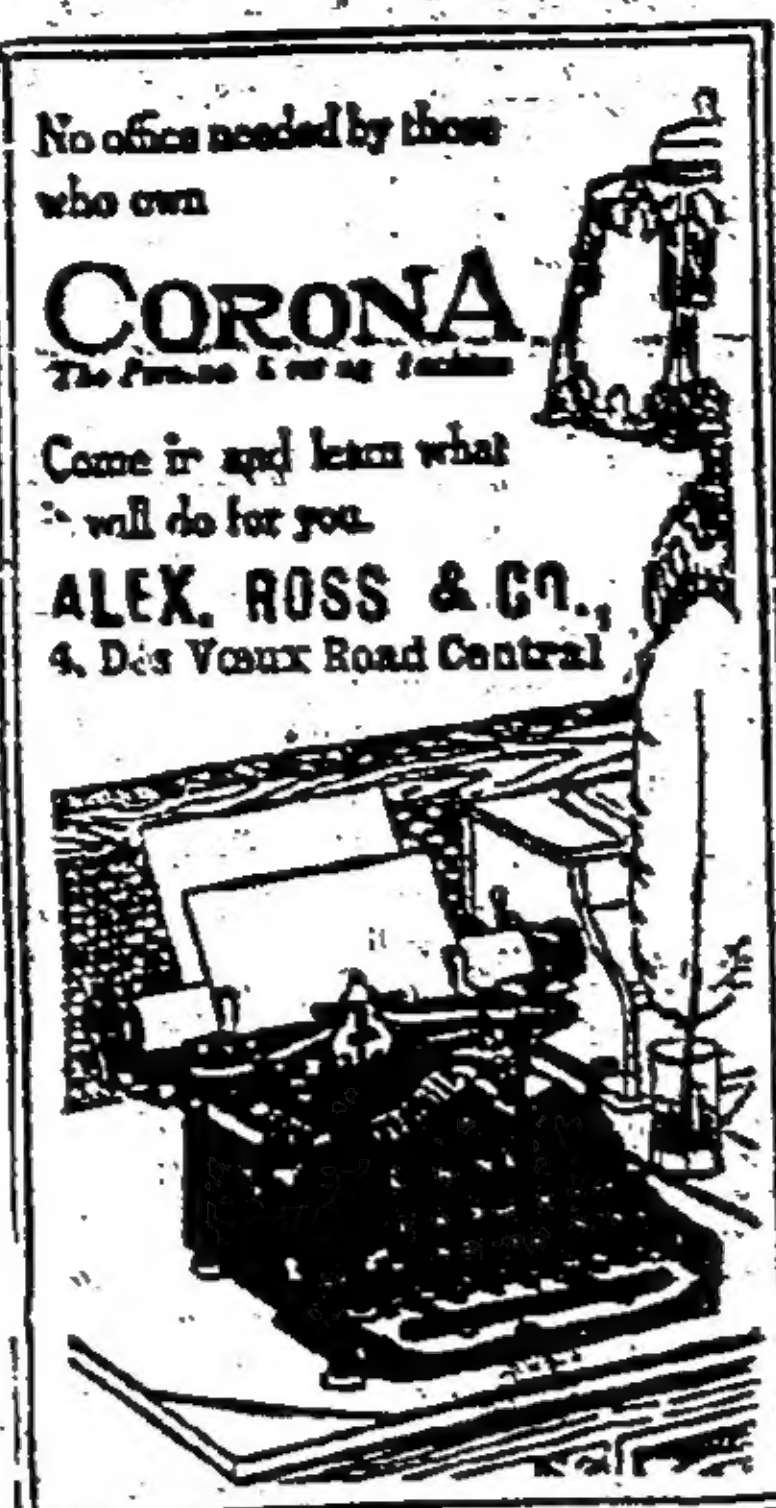
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THE ROUBLE.

WILD SPECULATION AT HARBIN.

Harbin, April 11.—There has been literally a panic in the Harbin money-market this week, and with the wildest rumours circulating, the wildest speculation has taken place. The rouble, which has been steadily falling in value during the past month, collapsed, Rls. 10.30 being demanded for a gold Yen, this being a lower rate than was prevalent at the end of 1917, when the Bolshevik movement spread from Baikal to the Pacific. For a silver dollar Rls. 16.50 were obtainable, and Rls. 23 for a Shanghai tael. The reason for this collapse is due to the Omsk Government's decision to withdraw from circulation for a short period the Rls. 20 and Rls. 40 "Kerensky notes." This paper money, more resembling bottle labels than bank notes, is being manufactured in enormous quantities by the Soviet authorities, and actually finding its way into Siberia in ever increasing quantities. Besides this, as these scraps of paper, less than 2 inches square, bear no serial numbers nor any signatures, they are easily imitated. Consequently, an enormous number of forged Kerensky notes are on the market, the latter being hardly distinguishable from the genuine notes.

KERENSKY NOTES.

At Fuchiatien, the Chinese city near Harbin, native bankers and merchants have never taken blindly to these notes, and some were always at a discount from 10 to 20 per cent. compared with the Romanoff notes. As, however, all Russian business houses accepted them as a token of exchange, in Harbin itself Kerensky notes were at par value both with Romanoff notes and the new Asiatic Bank issue. According to the telegraphic information given by the Russian Telegraph Agency, the Government intends to begin withdrawing the notes from May 1, and giving in exchange an equal proportion of its own Government notes and Government bonds. The Government in this manner hopes to get off the market within six months all the 20 and 40 rouble Kerensky issue. To the Chinese mind all this, however, is not clear, for they do not know what kind of notes and bonds will be given in exchange, and when they will appear and whether they will be acceptable on the open market. The consequence is, Chinese banks now refuse to receive Kerensky notes, whilst in the open market they are quoted at from 20 to 40 per cent. discount, as compared with the new Russo-Asiatic Bank issue, or the Rls. 250 and Rls. 1,000 notes, which though known as Kerensky issue, are well printed, of ordinary size and bearing serial numbers. Siberian notes which have been quoted at from 12 to 20 per cent. discount in Harbin, though of par value once the Manchurian frontier is crossed, have now become more popular, and in Russian circles accepted in limited quantities, at par, as more or less of a speculation,

whilst the Chinese discount them from 10 to 20 per cent.

FLUCTUATION TRACEABLE TO OMSK.

The Omsk Government is much to blame for these fluctuations of the different note and bond issues, for they have given the Chinese and others the opportunity to speculate to their hearts' content at the expense of Russians. If there had been a branch office of the State bank in Harbin, much of this disastrous speculation would have been avoided, for not only would private banks, Russian or otherwise, have been able to accept Siberian Government issues at par in the past, but also the public would have been accurately informed what the Government had decided to do with the Kerensky notes. As it is now, even local bankers are not clear on the part and have sent a joint telegram to Omsk asking the Government to make clear the situation. During the last two days the rouble has recovered somewhat, Rls. 9.20 being asked for one yen, but this quotation is for rouble notes of other denomination than the 20 and 40 rouble Kerensky issue, whilst in the past Kerensky notes were accepted as an ordinary course. Now they are at around 30 per cent. discount, hence actually the rouble has hardly recovered from its precipitate fall.

Both the Government and the Railway Commission. Control must make efforts to get the available exports both in Northern Manchuria and Siberia down to Vladivostok for shipment abroad. Once this is in full swing there is every probability that the value of the rouble will greatly increase.

IMPORTANT COMPARISONS.

It is interesting to compare fluctuations in exchange since the beginning of 1918.

Yen. Rls.
January 1918—When Bolsheviks occupied Transbaikalia and Maritime provinces and export of produce from Manchuria prohibited by the Allies
February to March 1918—"Embargo" on export lifted and exports from Harbin to Vladivostok on the increase
1 = 8.70
1 = 7.10
1 = 4.90
April-May 1918—Ninety cars available daily from Harbin to Vladivostok for export
1 = 5.50
1 = 5.10

Since July, owing to various reasons, but few cars have been available for export cargo and the price of roubles has gradually fallen to present level.—N. C. Daily News.

A VIOLENT STORM.

In a violent storm which visited the northern coasts of the Hokkaido on the night of the 12th ultimo, 20 fishing boats were wrecked, near Otaru, while one steamer stranded at Sutsu. Twenty-four fishermen are reported missing.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS.

According to an official report just received by this paper from the United States Department of Commerce, (says the Commercial and Financial World, of New York), our exports of merchandise for the month of January, 1919, footed up \$622,913,673, as compared with \$504,797,908 in January of last year. For the seven months ended January 31, 1919, our exports were \$3,797,864,945, as compared with \$3,450,282,067 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Furthermore, the excess of exports over imports for the period ended on January 31 last was no less than \$282,862,378.

These are, indeed, tremendous figures, such as were wholly undreamed of even so recently as five years ago.

But there is abundant reason to believe that the future has in store for us still more magnificent totals. From all over the world there is an increasing demand for American merchandise of every conceivable character, and on every side one hears of new concerns that have entered the field in competition with Europe.

The reporter who writes this article is led into this train of thought through making some study of the work that is being done by the powerful concern named in the above heading—the Pacific Trading Corporation of America, the headquarters of which are in the West Street Building, New York City.

This is a company which was chartered under the laws of this State in December last, with an initial capitalization of \$500,000, and which was created to form a kind of link in a chain of already existing firms, which are especially strongly represented in the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Australia, China and the principal countries of Europe. In other words, the company will do an import and export business all over the world. The officers expect to make heavy imports to the United States of goods which formerly only found their way here through foreign countries. This will be possible through the close affiliations, already spoken of. The company is particularly favourably placed for supplying the needs of manufacturers using raw materials produced abroad, of which the affiliated concerns have long been extensive handlers. The same connection facilitates the sale in the same markets of American products. The company is chiefly interested in vegetable oil seeds, crude rubber, spices and Colonial produce generally. At the same time it will undertake and is well equipped to handle almost any other kind of merchandise.

The President of the company is Mr. C. C. Halling, who is a man of long experience in international trade. The other gentlemen identified with the undertaking have also been prominently associated with international trade for a number of years.

It is learned by the reporter that the company is already doing an extensive business.

The export department, which is now being perfected, is making plans of an extensive and far-reaching character. The peculiarly advantageous position in which the company finds itself through its affiliations abroad facilitates the pioneer work, as the name is already known and respected in foreign markets. Prominent manufacturers have already shown their keen interest in this new venture and have granted exclusive foreign selling rights for their products. The export department plans to handle as specialties a varied range of goods, comprising foodstuffs, canned goods, raw chemicals, dyestuffs, metals, automobiles, trucks, tractors and their accessories; electrical goods, machinery, etc.

The encouraging reception accorded to this new-comer in local commercial circles gives forth every promise of a very successful future.

A further fact, worthy of special note in this place, is that the company plans to purchase steamers for its trading. A marine expert is now in the New York office looking over the tonnage offerings, and it is probable that important transactions will shortly follow. The company is very strong from a financial point of view and is prepared to furnish references that will satisfy any

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America is destined to take up a
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tion with the future development
of the foreign commerce of the
United States. This paper will
watch with interest and record
with pleasure the progress that is
made in time to come.

THE LABOURER & HIS HIRE.

MEN WHO WORK 90 HOURS A WEEK.

An important investigation into wages and conditions of employment in the agricultural industry has been made for the Board of Agriculture, and a voluminous report on the result was issued recently as a Blue Book. The immediate object of the inquiry was to furnish information for the use of the Agricultural Wages Board, an official survey of the conditions having been made since the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in 1891.

The inquiries were conducted by a number of expert investigators, who found that if the present wages were compared with the rates of the last official inquiry in 1907 "a rise of two shillings only" had taken place in the average wage of the ordinary agricultural labourer during the seven years 1907-1914. The average weekly wage for England in 1907 was 14s. 9d.; in 1917 it was 24s. or a shilling less than the minimum of 25s. established by the Corn Production Act in August, 1917. The average for shepherds, however, was slightly more than a shilling higher than the minimum wage. In some districts those men work 90 hours a week. In January, 1918, the labourers' time wages ranged on the whole at about 27s. 10d.

THE LABOURER'S AWAKENING.

Convincing evidence of the labourer's awakening to his own value and his willingness to organise was given to the investigators. Before the war the men's wages were too low to allow of any subscription to the necessary funds. The trade union in former days was a strange and alien thing. Nevertheless since the war a rapid development in trade unionism has taken place. Nearly all the investigators speak of the labourers' ready response to the call to organise.

The investigators found that there is not much evidence of unfriendly relations between employers and agricultural wage earners, or as yet of much antagonism among the farmers, or much discontent among the workers owing to the shortage of labour.

A large section of the report is devoted to cottage accommodation and rents. Mr. Little's report giving the results of inquiries carried out by the Commission on Labour from 1891 to 1895 is recalled, and it is declared that though nearly a quarter of a century has since elapsed it cannot be said that the result of the present investigations shows any improvement.

The general conclusion to be drawn from the investigators' reports is that throughout the greater part of the country there is a want of cottages for the agricultural labourer, not because in certain districts a sufficient number of cottages to meet the demand of the inhabitants do not exist, but because in almost all districts there are a considerable number of old or insanitary cottages which ought not to be occupied at all.

WORK AND WAGES.
Of the average rate of wages for shepherds in January, 1918, the highest was 40s. in Northumberland, and the lowest 22s. 5d. in Hereford. There are ten counties in which the average rate reaches 30s. or over, and five with an average of 25s. or lower. These are Hereford, Berks, Somerset, Cornwall, and Devon. For cattle-men, the highest rate was 40s. in Northumberland, and the lowest 22s. 5d. in Devon, and for horse-men the Northumberland figure of 39s. 6d. is again the highest, and the lowest 22s. 9d. in Devonshire.

The rates of the ordinary labourers are on the whole lower than those of the other classes. The highest rate given for January 1918, is 35s. in Durham, and the lowest 21s. 11d. in Hereford.

There is little evidence of recognised payments for overtime at ordinary terms, but extra work at such seasons as hay time or corn harvest is not infrequently paid for as overtime. The amount of additional work is recorded and paid at an hourly rate ranging up to 1s. per hour in Yorks, Hereford, and Kent.

The system of "payment in kind" is recognised in most counties. The allowances given vary from county to county. The most common are a cottage, either rent free or at a low customary rent, usually with garden, attached, potatoes or potato ground, manure, milk, free coal

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haulage and wood, cartage, and sometime free coal and wood.

THE "TIED" COTTAGE.

Often a free cottage goes with a particular engagement and is only retained by a labourer while he is in the farmer's employ. This "tied cottage" system, says the report, arouses some discontent in many counties, since to be both tenant and employee limits a man's freedom of bargaining, while the ejectionment from his home together with the termination of his work not only throws a double burden of misfortune upon the man's shoulders, but renders him liable to lose the fruits of labour and time he has spent upon his garden.

On engagement, says the report, the workers should have the choice between a cash wage to cover everything and a cash wage with allowances. It should be open to either party to insist on a cash wage to cover all.

Dealing with conditions of employment, the investigators found that as a general rule the labourer works shorter hours than the men in charge of animals, but he receives lower wages, and less frequently allowances.

Several investigators discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the "living in" system. Generally the men dislike the position of servitude in which they are placed, the fact that their time is never their own, and that they may be called upon at any moment.

The work of the women is highly praised by the farmers. One objection to this class of labour, however, is felt in some cases by the labourers. One investigator says: "Some of the labourers on the Wold who were not used to their wives going out said that the same standard of comfort and cleanliness was impossible in their homes under the new conditions."

GENERAL NEWS.

FEAT OF BIG FRENCH BIPLANE.

Paris, April 2.—Yesterday's notable feat of a big French biplane in reaching an altitude of more than 20,000 feet was accomplished under the handicap of a load comprising the pilot, Lieut. Boussoit; four passengers, and ballast representing eight others. The record of 20,000 feet, officially determined, is a new one for a flight under such conditions. Lieut. Boussoit said after the flight that he could have reached an altitude of 25,000 feet, but that the steering gear of the airplane began to take the risk of its jamming.

DEATH OF LATE FRENCH CONSUL AT TIENTSIN.

News has been received that M. Bourgeois, lately French Consul General at Tientsin, died on board the s.s. "Andre Lebon" while on the way to France. "Indefatigable, energetic and a great patriot, M. Bourgeois was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him. At the outbreak of the war, tired though he was, he accepted gladly the new post to which France called him. He went to Yakutsk in Siberia, and there amidst innumerable dangers, he worked hard and did his utmost for his compatriots. M. Bourgeois was born in 1864. Upon graduation from the School of Commercial Studies he was sent to Berlin in 1887, to the Consulate. From 1893 to 1896 he was in China, then in Rumania and Germany until the year 1900 when he was promoted to the Consulate. In 1906 he came back to China which he left only for a short spell in Mexico. Recently M. Bourgeois was made officer of the Legion of Honour."—Journal de Pekin.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

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Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

de SOUZA.—The family of the late Mrs. Eufonia Maria de Souza beg to thank their numerous friends for their expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

ARMY REGULATIONS AND THE PRESS.

Journalistic etiquette requires among other things that the name of a correspondent should not under any circumstances be revealed. In the Army it is constituted an offence for any soldier to write to the Press, and the authority relied upon is the King's Regulations and Orders for the Army. This is an admirable ruling, but it is more honoured in the breach than the observance. A peculiar incident recently arose in India in connection with a letter which was published by the newspaper, the *Pioneer*, from a military correspondent who criticised a high military authority. This eventually led to the institution by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India of an enquiry into the authorship of the letter. All that it appears this military correspondent suggested was that when demobilisation was ordered there might be less keenness displayed by the higher authority for inspections. There was nothing outrageous, to our mind, in this suggestion to excite the wrath of the military authorities and have the writer of the article brought to book. It is more than ridiculous; it is almost despotism. The Press is a power for good, and although in the interests of the State certain military information must be *taboo* in the Press, there are others—innocent suggestions—which can be expressed through the medium of a newspaper. Although rules are made to be observed, care must be taken to see that these rules are framed with an eye to elasticity. Are the Army's doings to be entirely hidden from the public gaze? And why should this be so, seeing that the public contribute to a standing Army? Most of the serious scandals that are exposed from time to time in the Press are done through the instrumentality of the heads of Departments and Services. A good number of anonymous articles bringing scandals to light are written by high officials, including Generals as well, sometimes, as Cabinet Ministers. And yet enquiries into the authorship of anonymous criticism of military administration are seldom instituted at Home. Then why should it be out in the East? There should be a more human element in Army matters generally. The pointing out of an obvious evil is not so heinous as to obscure the need of removing that evil. The advice which the *Pioneer* offered to the Military Authorities, who left no stone unturned to trace the culprit in question, was appropriate. We quote it:—"Is there any wonder that the officers anxious for the good name of the Army in which they have a record of long and faithful service should be tempted to resort to the Press in the hope that their well-meant generalisations may have the effect of drawing the higher authority's attention to evils that ought to be remedied? His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would probably be the first to admit that he was never meant for the desk. Let him then leave it and turn from the contemplation of files to the men he commands. Army Headquarters work may get into arrears, but the Army itself will gain, for a few hours of heart-to-heart talk with men acquainted with the Army's needs will be worth all the wisdom diluted over countless pages of Army Orders and Instructions and modifications thereof." Is there really anything so revolutionary in this little bit of advice?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

CROWDED FERRIES.

Residents who have frequent occasion to use the Hongkong-Kowloon ferry-boats may sometimes be pardoned for wondering whether every possible precaution is taken against overcrowding of these craft. At night, after theatrical shows, and at times also when, on the other side, the train passengers board the boats, there appears to be a very little checking of the number of people who go over the gangway. The other night, for instance, after the "Damaged Goods" performance, the ferry was literally crowded, there being insufficient seating accommodation on the upper deck, with the result that numbers of people had to be content with standing room. These ferry-boats are, we know, very seaworthy, but that is not the point. If a collision or other untoward incident occurred, there would not be nearly enough life-belts to go round, if the boat were as crowded as it was on the occasion under notice. There is a legal limit to the number of passengers that can be carried. But are adequate means always taken to check the number going aboard? That is the point about which the public is most concerned.

COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION.

The recent gathering of members of the Hongkong Chinese Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. Brett, the new British Commercial Intelligence Officer was present, should result in a distinct furtherance of Anglo-Chinese trade if the spirit of co-operation revealed in the speeches is carried into commercial life. Mr. Brett made a good point when he declared that by friendly association and mutual assistance between the merchants and manufacturers of Britain and China the enormous latent resources of the latter country would best be developed. These new Trade Commissioners, of which Mr. Brett is one, have been appointed with the special object of securing reliable information concerning foreign markets, and for the purpose of bringing merchants and manufacturers together to their mutual advantage. Individual concerns have, of course means for ascertaining such conditions, but officials of the type of Mr. Brett, with inside knowledge on some points that might not be available to traders, can do a great deal in supplementing the former's efforts, and, as our Commercial Intelligence Officer puts it, in widening their knowledge of the more important centres of trade. Mr. Brett is here as an intermediary, and his services are at the disposal of the business community. It is to be hoped, therefore, that commercial men in general and the Chinese in particular, will work in close relationship with him.

CHINA'S LAST CHANCE.

The most unfortunate occurrence that could have happened and one most calculated to injure China's position with regard to the Kiauchau question, has, we regret to learn, taken place in Peking and Tientsin, rioting and violence having been indulged in by students as a protest against the Japanese control of that much discussed territory. Whilst we sympathise with the Chinese in their views on the question, we cannot but feel that their case has been greatly harmed by the action taken, the more so that the rioters are members of the higher educated classes. No good ever came of such a line of action and it would appear that the students have played directly into the hands of Japan. The higher educated members of the Chinese nation appear to be getting further and further into the mire of disorganisation and every month since the death of Yuan Shi-kai has witnessed some action which has gradually worn away the hopes of those who have China's welfare at heart, that her leaders would unite and place the government of the country on a stable and sound footing. This last act of the students, the fire of which, we fear, has been fed by those who should have rigorously opposed the outbreak, is indicative of the dominating spirit of the ruling classes, which, if persisted in, will force China into the humiliating position of a nation totally unable to govern itself, the inevitable result of which is dismemberment. It is not too late now, if China will pull herself together and present a united and dignified front in demanding what are undoubtedly her sovereign rights. It is her last chance. Will she grasp it?

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN A GOOD REPUTATION IF YOU HAVE WHAT THE WORLD CALLS "A GOOD TIME."

Yesterday's health return shows four fatal cases of plague, the victims all being Chinese.

Intimations have been sent out by the Craigongower Cricket Club for an At Home on the 24th instant. Good sport is expected.

Among the Hongkong "boys" who are expected shortly from Kowloon is Private Wattie, of Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co. A direct intimation from him has been received.

On Tuesday night a dinner and dance was given at the Hongkong Hotel to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Carroll. Dancing was kept up till one in the morning, and a large number of ladies enjoyed the occasion.

"The Stunts" are arranging to produce the well-known musical comedy "Le Cloches de Corneville" by Plunket. They have so far not succeeded in getting a suitable person to fill the part of the miser, which is the principal role.

The Water Return shows that on May 1st reservoirs in the City and Hill District Waterworks Level contained 1,244.48 million gallons, compared with 546.16 million gallons on the corresponding day last year. The figures for Kowloon were respectively 231.38 and 142.04 million gallons.

Mr. C. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, will act as Hon. Treasurer to Sir F. H. May's Memorial Fund during Mr. Gedge's temporary absence from the Colony. Intending subscribers to the Fund are asked to send in their subscriptions as soon as possible in order that the statue may be ordered from England.

It is a trial of strength for an actor who is taken ill at the eleventh hour to be compelled to fulfil his part. Mr. Leonard Stephens, in spite of the fact that he was very ill, appeared in his role of Second Lieutenant Cornelius Keyes in "Seven Days' Leave" and Dr. Strahan was especially in attendance behind the screen. Mr. Stephens is still ill, and on Tuesday night, in spite of the fact that he was extremely weak, played his part with the usual success.

This morning an Indian constable arrested a Chinese on the Praya East. The man was carrying 20 lbs of coal which was believed to have been pilfered from coal junks at Wanchai. The Chinese stated that a friend who hired him to carry his luggage to the Macao boat, had presented him with the coal in lieu of payment. Every opportunity was given the Chinese by the Police to find the friend, but he failed, and was today fined \$18, or 14 days' imprisonment.

A Chinese was yesterday seen by a watchman coming out from the direction of the Kowloon godowns with a coil of rope on his shoulder. The watchman, who suspected that the rope had been stolen from the Chinese, Sergeant Davis, who believed that the rope had been stolen from the Empress of Russia, informed Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, that for some reason or other, most probably the trouble that would be entailed on them in coming to Court, the officers of the ship did not see fit to claim the rope. It transpired that the Chinese had recently come out from prison after serving a three months' sentence, and the Magistrate inflicted a fine of three months' hard labour.

At 7.45 on Tuesday night, whilst the Yaumatei ferry launch was going over to Yaumatei, a Chinese woman who was a passenger on the launch, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour. The launch was stopped, and one of the crew immediately dived after her and in a few minutes brought her back to the launch. The woman was in an unconscious condition, and when the launch reached Yaumatei, she was brought on to the wharf and the police communicated with Sergeant Saunon, on his arrival, applied artificial respiration, and the woman soon recovered, and was sent to Hospital.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

The death occurred, in London recently, of Mr. Theo. Bouheer, by which the musical profession generally, loses one of its most esteemed members. For the first fifteen or twenty years of his musical career, Bouheer was probably the most prolific composer living, but this fact was somewhat disguised by his writing frequently under the nom de plume of Oscar Verna and Maurice Telma, the general public not being aware of the composer's identity under these signatures.

With the departure for Tientsin, to-morrow, of Mr. E. Vassallo and the members of the band of the 18th Infantry, the Colony loses one of the most efficient adjuncts to its social life. The band, under the able baton of Mr. Vassallo, has provided music for our various functions during the past two or three years in a manner that cannot easily be forgotten and our thanks are due to him, also to the Officers of the 18th Infantry, by whose kind permission the band has been put at the disposal of the Colony. Mr. Vassallo possesses the happy knack of compiling programmes that are most appropriate to the particular circumstances in which his band is called on to officiate and I am sure all will join in wishing him the best of good luck in his new sphere of activities.

The fate of Frau Cosima Wagner, the German composer's second wife, and who was, by the way, a daughter of the Abbe Liszt, has been a mystery since the end of last year. A neutral paper recently announced her death but this was never confirmed in the German Press. A Home paper, however, states that she is alive and in good health and visited Bayreuth in February last.

There was a great slump in Wagner just before the war in Germany. Even Bayreuth itself could not be depended upon and the legal rights of Frau Wagner to the famous Wagner opera house did not save her from the commiseration of that edifice by the Bavarians. This slump is remarkable, remembering the fierce competition by impresarios throughout Germany to be the first to produce "Parsifal" when the Bayreuth monopoly expired on the last day of 1913.

A Home critic writes:—"I have heard Rachmininoff's Prelude suffer many things but I imagine its roughest time just now is on the music hall stage when it is being played as a banjo solo." That critic has no right to complain. He surely does not go to a music hall to hear competent renderings of that class of music. If he does, he deserves all he gets.

One does, however, occasionally come across a good musical turn at the music halls. I remember on one occasion hearing a man named Percy Honrei play the three Henry VIII dances of Edward German on an English concertina, at the London Pavilion, the instrument used being about double the usual size of the "to and fro" beloved of "Arry at Ampstead." The effect was wonderful and the expression Honrei was able to get out of his instrument had to be heard to be believed. The man's abilities were noised abroad after his first performance and the leading London musical critics were unanimous in their praise of Honrei's playing on what is the most difficult musical instrument to play extant.

There was, at that time, another exponent of the English concertina on the London music hall stage in the person of Dutch Daly. His favourite solo, which always brought down the house, was "Violet." Dutch Daly lived in Mostyn road, Brixton, as did many other leading music hall artists in those days, and I had the pleasure of hearing him play, in his home, classic works, including a Bach fugue, in a manner which made me wonder why the instrument was not more popular. I suppose the reason was, as Daly said himself, that the English concertina presented such tremendous technical difficulties to the student (it took Daly 20 years to attain anything like proficiency) that it was thought not worth while when there were other instruments more to popular taste far easier to learn to play.

THE JUBILEE STREET FIGHT.

FOUR MEN CHARGED.

As a sequel to the fracas in Jubilee Street, four Chinese were charged with riotous behaviour, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, this morning.

Sergeant Wills, prosecuting, said that on Tuesday night over a hundred men, Ningpo, Shanghai and Fokien Chinese, engaged in a fight in Jubilee Street, using iron bars, sticks etc. Six men were severely wounded and were removed to hospital by the police. One of the combatants received a stab in the back, and another on the head, while the others had their heads broken. The fight would have turned out to be very serious but for the intervention of the police, who fired revolvers over the heads of the fighters, as a means of instilling fear into them. One of the men charged was Dr. Black's chauffeur. The fight was over a transaction. The police were called upon to quell a similar fracas three months ago which kept them on duty throughout the night. The men all lived in night boarding houses, and the police could not get definite information about the affair, as all of them kept silence. The case was remanded bail being allowed in the sum of \$100 for each defendant.

FALSIFICATION CHARGE.

CHINESE ACCOUNTANT IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese accountant of the Wa Cheung Loong firm, Jervois Street, was charged with falsifying the firm's ledger to the extent of \$8,000 and with defrauding a Chinese woman of \$200.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the firm and Mr. D. J. Lewis defended.

Mr. d'Almada, in outlining the facts of the case, said that the firm dealt in silk goods. The defendant one day made an entry in the books of the firm that he had purchased silk from a merchant in Canton to the value of \$800. When the firm was about to be wound up the complainant looked through the books and discovered that the defendant had made a false entry in them. The defendant, Mr. d'Almada said, had also defrauded a woman of \$200. It appeared that he had also forged certain signatures in the receipts books though no evidence could be brought forward to that effect. The woman's husband, who was in America, had sent her through the agency of the firm a sum of \$2,000. For this amount the defendant gave her a pass-book, and entered in it certain moneys she drew and also a sale of clothing to the value of \$289 which the lady had purchased from the firm. The defendant in this connection omitted to enter the transaction in the firm's books. Apparently he misappropriated the money.

Evidence was then called and

WIRELESS TO AUSTRALIA.

12,000 MILES WITHOUT RELAYING.

A wireless girdle round the world is becoming a possibility of the near future.

Experimental messages, the *Daily Chronicle* learns, have been sent to Australia, a distance of 12,000 miles, without relaying. This achievement was celebrated by the sending of messages from Australian statesmen in London to their own country. The opening of a commercial wireless service between England and Australia is only a matter of time and the permission of the two Governments concerned.

The Marconi services between England and Canada and England and the West Indies have just been opened again to the public. These services, it will be remembered, were closed down in August, 1917, owing to the discovery that they were being used by German agents for the transmission of messages of direction to enemy submarines. The method of communication involved an ingenious code system, and any enemy craft fitted with wireless could, of course, pick up sailing directions carried on the wings of the wind.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In a letter on daylight-saving, a writer to the *New York Evening Post* says:—"All natural life bestir itself earlier with the earlier rising sun. Only man, by lying abed till the middle of the solar forenoon of the summer day, has been out of tune with nature. This country has tested, and the overwhelming majority of our people has realised, the proportionate increase in efficiency, in health, and opportunity for recreation and culture which the worker needs. This law saved us 1,500,000 tons of coal last season and cut our lighting bills 25 per cent. Labour is overwhelmingly in favour of it, including the American Federation of Labour, with more than 2,000,000 members, and the Central Federated Union of Labour, including all classes of labour. More than 100 public bodies, Chambers of Commerce, Merchants' Associations, etc., all over the country and in all large cities have endorsed it."

Iron coins, which have just been introduced into Italy through the scarcity of copper, were first revived for modern Europe by Austria soon after the Great War began. They are no novelty, but a kind of Darwinian "reversion to type" in the evolution of numismatics. Cumbersome iron and bronze ingots formed a medium of exchange long before Phaidon, King of Argos, struck the first silver coins in the temple of the Love-goddess at Aegina which was the earliest European mint. Coins of iron circulated for centuries among the Chinese, but finally fell to a third of their value owing to the dishonesty of the Government. Few would guess, however, that iron rings, made in Birmingham, still furnish the most popular currency among certain sallow subjects of the British on the West Coast of Africa.

In the unlikely event of English barristers and solicitors being amalgamated—as proposed in a resolution tabled for the next meeting of the Law Society—will Scotland follow suit? In Scotland there are three branches of the legal profession, namely the advocate or barrister, the Writer to the Signet—a kind of high-grade solicitor with special privileges and the law agent, who corresponds to our solicitor and whose designation varies in different parts of Scotland. In the counties he is a procurator, and belongs to the country society of procurators. In Glasgow and on the Clyde he is a writer—not to be confused with a Writer to the Signet, who is a very superior person domiciled only at Edinburgh. In Aberdeen he is an advocate. This last name confuses the Southerner, who finds it hard to remember that an Aberdeen advocate is a solicitor whilst an Edinburgh advocate is a barrister.

About one of the many societies of Scottish law agents an uncharitable story is told. On purchasing for its headquarters an old baronial mansion in Edinburgh the society annexed the former owner's armorial bearings, and left over its gateway his motto, "Olim marts, nunc ars," which literally translated means "Once by war, now by skill." When Walter Scott was showing George IV. round Edinburgh, the King saw this motto and inquired its meaning. Scott replied, "It means, sire, Once robbers, now thieves."

Was the original home of the Bolsheviks the Marquesas Islands? A book about the South Sea Islands tells of the feeling of absolute equality which the original inhabitants of the Marquesas manifested toward the white men who "discovered" them. A missionary asked one of these fine upstanding natives who was their king. "You are king," was the dignified reply. "I am king; we are all kings." This sentiment, uttered in 1882, sounds much like some latter-day doctrine.

The women of the Marquesas Islands also exhibited some of the freedom of opinion which is attributed to the Bolsheviks. "I ought to have more than one husband," one of the native women is quoted as saying. "If one of my husbands is a chief, he is too important to work for me. I am a hunter, and I need a fish. I need these other husbands to keep my house well supplied."

NOTICES

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FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

YET ANOTHER ARMED ROBBERY.

GOLDSMITH'S SHOP ENTERED.

Last night saw another armed robbery perpetrated. The victim is a goldsmith, his shop at No. 282, Queen's Road, being entered by a gang of six men who were all armed with revolvers.

The robbers have cause to feel very satisfied over the coup, for the haul they effected was bigger than has been made for some time past.

A hasty computation of the loss made immediately after the departure of the robbers, placed the loss at over \$8,000. A more careful calculation has reduced the amount by half, it having now been ascertained that the robbers benefited to the extent of \$4,360. This sum represents the money and jewellery contained in the show cases, and also about 250 taels of gold metal.

The robbery took place at 8.30 p.m. the shop being then still open, as the usual closing hour was 9 o'clock. The street at this part was fairly well lighted and there was still a number of pedestrians passing the shop at the hour. The shop is located among a number of other goldsmiths' shops, the majority of which were then still open to business. These facts therefore place it beyond doubt that the people in the locality must have been aware of what was going on, at No. 282. That they did not think it fit to investigate but left the robbers a clean field, must be accounted for by their fear of the robbers, and especially for their revolvers. Any untimely inquisitiveness on their part would undoubtedly bring its reward in the shape of revolver bullets.

So the people of the other shops and in the street kept discreetly out of the way, and not until the robbers had turned their backs and disappeared safely with the gold safely deposited in their pockets did they pluck up courage to raise a hue and cry.

The account of the robbery, as given by one of the assistants of the shop was that the robbers came in a body into the shop and whipped out their revolvers which they pointed at the assistants. The window show-case and one situated behind it were smashed and from these sources the robbers derived the greater part of their booty. They stayed just long enough to empty the contents of the cases into their pockets before they considered it advisable to make themselves scarce.

The Police were immediately communicated with but by the time they arrived the robbers had made good their escape.

NEW ENGLISH LABOUR JOURNAL.

The New Labour paper, the *Daily Herald*, edited by Mr. George Lansbury, the well known Labour leader, has started publication. In a leading article the editor declares that another tremendous war is imminent unless British labour awakens to the seriousness of the situation. Only M. Pichon and other French Imperialists, he declares, have a clearly defined policy, other statesmen allowing themselves to drift with the tide of opinion. Mr. Lansbury also declares that two Americans were allowed to proceed to Russia and that they reported in favour of an honourable understanding with Russia. He challenges the Government to produce their report. Mr. Lansbury warmly defends the Bolshevik Government.

DAY BY DAY.

Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, and children left for England to-day by the s.s. *Empress of Russia*.

"Lover of Sports."—As no good purpose is likely to be served, the correspondence on the subject you have dealt with is now closed.

We hear that on the 28th inst. a big lot of military men with their families will leave for Home, mostly men who have been in Hongkong for four or five years.

Things appear to be very dull at the Docks at present, most of the work in hand being the repairing of vessels. The s.s. *Prometheus* is going into dry dock.

The motor ship *Glengyle* arrived from the North yesterday homeward bound. She is being delayed in port owing to engine troubles, which will have to be attended to before she leaves.

Amongst the homeward-bound passengers by the motor ship *Glengyle* are Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peppercorn and daughter, who are going on holiday. Mr. Peppercorn is connected with the well-known Shanghai firm of Arts and Crafts, Ltd., interior decoration specialists and designers.

Amongst the passengers for Home, on the *Empress of Russia*, to-day, was Mr. T. F. Hough, D.G.M. of the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China. It may interest local Masons to know that we have learned from an independent source that Mr. Hough has been invited by the officials of the Grand Lodge of England to represent Hongkong in whatever part Masonry may take in the forthcoming Peace Celebrations at Home.

"He had a record before he was 14 years' old. Apparently he had got the germ early." These were the words of Inspector MacDonald this morning, when prosecuting a Chinese boy for stealing a watch and a quantity of clothing from a house in Third Street. The record of the Inspector spoke of was that of a snatching case, for which the boy had been sentenced to three months' hard labour last year. Mr. R. O. Hutchison passed sentence of three months' hard labour and 12 strokes of the birch.

For the possession of a quantity of ammunition, a Chinese was this morning fined \$100 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell. Two other Chinese, who were arrested along with him, were released, as he took upon himself the full responsibility of the offence. The question of the likelihood of the defendant being a robber was discussed. The defendant, who was yesterday arrested at the Canton boat wharf, had the ammunition concealed in the false bottom of a box. He stated that he was carrying the ammunition to the country. As he looked a fairly respectable man the Magistrate only imposed on him the above fine.

FAMOUS SURGEON DEAD. Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, widely known surgeon, died in London, on April 2. Sir James was an authority on radiology, and during the war was consulting radiologist to the military hospitals in the London district. One of his intentions was a precise means for the localisation through X-rays of foreign bodies in the eye and the orbit in general and of bullets. He was born in 1856.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS SCHEME.

WHAT'S BEING DONE.

Nothing indefinitely known as to when the Peace Celebrations will take place, although the English papers mention the end of June. Local schemes of decoration have been drawn up and they include Venetian masts, festoons, groups of Allied flags, and banners representing the Royal Standard. All the decorated places will be lit by lanterns. On the shields to which the Allied flags will be affixed there will be the names of the prominent Admirals and Generals who have been concerned in the War. The Queen's Statue will be lit by white electric light. All orders have been placed for the various things, but no work has been started on the scheme of decoration, as we have not the exact particulars as to when the Celebrations are going to be. As far as street decorations are concerned, orders for Venetian masts and flags are being fulfilled.

In connection with a suitable war memorial, it is suggested that Kowloon should contribute to the erection of a hall, to be known as the Kitchener Hall, in memory of Lord Kitchener. The need is expressed for a hall in Kowloon were functions could be held. A new Masonic Lodge is about to be erected in place of the present one. The suggestion is that a Hall should be combined with the Lodge.

"THE SUFFRAGETTES"

BANVARD'S OPENING COMEDY.

Banvard's American Musical Comedy Co. will be seen at the Theatre Royal for a short engagement commencing Saturday, May 10th.

Banvard's company and his American Beauty Chorus consist of eighteen acting members, direct from America and during their engagement in Hongkong will present a repertoire of the latest American musical comedy hits. Mr. Banvard has selected for his opening play "The Suffragettes" a screamingly funny absurdity in two spasmotic acts. "The Suffragettes" is right up to the second and deals in a startling manner with women's rights all told by such a patter of witty dialogue and funny situations as to keep the audience in spasms of delight for two hours or more. Of course, during the acting of the comedy many of the latest song hits are introduced by the principals and the already famous Banvard Beauty Chorus of Baby Dolls, whose dancing and costumes will surely please the most fastidious. It is said already that the seats nearest the stage are being booked fast by the bald-headed male theatre-goers of our city.

The company carries complete scenic production and electrical effects for each individual piece and all the popular members of the company including Willis G. West, Pearl Jardine, Wm. Horley, Robt. Ryles, Myrtle Dingwall, Hazel Boyd, Ruby Franklin, and Roy Haig show up to individual favour in "The Suffragettes."

LAWN TENNIS.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

A match between R.A.M.C. "A" and "B" teams was played at the Military Hospital yesterday with the following result: L.C. Webb and Sergt. McKechnie lost to Pte. Cresdee and Pte. Roberts 4-5; beat Cpl. Woolman and Cpl. Horrocks 7-2; beat L/Cpl. Ellarby and Sergt. Pitt 5-4. S.S. Treysers and Sergt. Taylor beat Cresdee and Roberts 9-0; beat Woolman and Horrocks 6-3; beat Ellarby and Pitt 8-1. Capt. Burn and L/Cpl. Kirby beat Cresdee and Roberts 8-1; beat Woolman and Horrocks 5-4; beat Ellarby and Pitt 9-0. R.A.M.C. "A," 61 games; R.A.M.C. "B," 20.

HARD COURT LEAGUE.

The final in the Hard Court Tennis League between R.C.C. and Y.M.C.A. took place yesterday the latter winning by 58 games to 41. The details follow:— Mead and Hobbs lost to Mohler and Macpherson 5-6, lost to Lo and Y. H. Liu 3-8, lost to O. and S. Rumsjohn 3-8. Kay and Chung lost to Mohler and Macpherson 7-4, beat to Lo and Y. H. Liu 8-3, lost to O. and S. Rumsjohn 5-6. Edwards and Davidson lost to Mohler and Macpherson 3-8, beat to Lo and Y. H. Liu 6-5, lost to O. and S. Rumsjohn 1-10.

NOTICE

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SHANGHAI RACES.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

We are indebted to the Hongkong Club for the results of the third day's racing at Shanghai.

The Great Northern Plate.—Seven Furlongs.

Portobello, Mr. Crockam..... 1
Kowloon, Mr. Heard..... 2
Sir Lamrock, Mr. Vids..... 3
Time: 1 min. 45 3/5 secs.

The Rubicon Plate 1 1/4 miles.

Mighty King, Mr. Burkhill..... 1
The Corn Crake, Mr. Hill..... 2
Oquir, Mr. Moller..... 3
Time 2 min. 38 1/5 secs.

The Pari Mutual Stakes, 1 1/2 miles.

Black Fox, Mr. Springfield..... 1
Rouble, Mr. Vids..... 2
Sans Peur, Mr. Hill..... 3
Time 3 min. 13 1/5 secs.

The Racing Stakes, 1 mile.

Tishfield, Mr. Stewart..... 1
Tuborg, Mr. Crockam..... 2
Hopscotch, Mr. Dalkeish..... 3
Time 2 min. 03 secs.

The Yangtze Cup, 1 1/4 miles.

Leofield, Mr. Stewart..... 1
Scals, Mr. Crockam..... 2
Nighthawk, Mr. Vids..... 3
Time 3 min. 47 secs.

The Consolation Cup, 1 1/4 miles.

Nigger Minstrel, Mr. Hill..... 1
Sir Lamrock, Mr. Vids..... 2
Iron Duke, Mr. Ezra..... 3
Time 2 min 42 1/5 secs.

The Paper Hunters Handicap.

Yellow Stone, Mr. Knoll..... 1
Sea Hawk, Mr. Hill..... 2
The Prelate, Mr. Springfield..... 3
Time 2 min 37 4/5 secs.

The Mareson Stakes, 1 1/4 Miles.

The Bulbus, Mr. Hill..... 1
Escapade, Mr. Rowe..... 2
Michigan, Mr. Vids..... 3
Time 2 min 39 2/5 secs.

The Champion Stakes 1 1/4 Miles.

Rosewood, Mr. Hill..... 1
Silverstreak, Mr. Heard..... 2
Castlefield, Mr. Stewart..... 3
Time 3 min 32 2/5 secs (record).

The Hankow Plate, 3/4 mile.

Jonsborg, Mr. Crockam..... 1
Bonanza, Mr. Knoll..... 2
Hopscotch, Mr. Heard..... 3
Time 1 min. 29 2/5 secs.

Nil Desperandum Stakes, 1 mile.

The Dancing Bird, Mr. Wgill..... 1
leumier..... 2
The Hawk, Mr. Hill..... 3
Tuborg, Mr. Crockam..... 3
Time 2 min. 04 1/5 secs.

The following are the results of the last three races on Tuesday:— Spring Cup.—1 mile.

Free and Easy, Mr. Burkhill..... 1
The Hawk, Mr. Hill..... 2
Black Hawk, Mr. Rowe..... 3
Time: 2 min. 1-5secs.

Scurry Stakes.—1 mile.
Rest Cure, Mr. Heard..... 1
Wilson, Mr. Ezra..... 2
The Corn Crake, Mr. Hill..... 3
Time: 2 min. 07secs.

Tientsin Plate.—1 mile.
Silver Streak, Mr. Heard..... 1
Lichfield, Mr. Stewart..... 2
Porto Bello, Mr. Cameron..... 3
Time: 2 mins 01 1-5secs.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

BAND.
A meeting of the Band and Orchestra will be held on Tuesday the 13th inst at Headquarters Club at 5.30 p.m.
Chief Inspector D'Almada will preside.

WHERE DANGER LURKS FOR WOMEN.

Many women who have thin blood, and whose nerves are unstrung, complain of a sensation around the heart which they describe as "stiffing." It is an alarming symptom of anaemia, or thin blood, which disappears when the blood is built up and the anaemia overcomes.

The first place where anaemia or thin blood shows is in the lips and gums, which become blanched, and in the membranes that line the eyelids. You may be naturally pale and still be healthy, but when these membranes lose their bright red colour your blood is deficient in quality or quantity. Thin blood is a danger; it invites disease, because it is too weak to fight the disease germs that are continually trying to invade the system. To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling.

Tens of thousands of weak women, and men too, have regained health and strength by the use of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people during the past thirty years. You can begin your own cure without delay, for the world-famous Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also direct, and post free, 2 bottles for £1.50, six for £8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Beccmen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES

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Low shoe time calls for just such snug fitting socks as these. They are thin at the ankles, but reinforced where the wear comes—tops, toes and heel.

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MISSOURI
SHE SANG ALOHA TO ME
HAWAIIAN BUTTERFLY
SMILES

JUST A BABY'S PRAYER
SO LONG, MOTHER

WHILE THE INCENSE IS BURNING.

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CITY OF WORKLESS WOE.

UTTER DESOLATION UNDER
BOLSHEVIKI.

Mr. William G. Shepherd writing to the *New York Evening Post* states:—

Old acquaintances of mine in Petrograd who dreamed of a new and better day in their factory lives and believed the promises of the Bolsheviks that such days were at hand cannot be good friends of the Bolsheviks these days.

I heard the Bolsheviks make their good promises to the working people of Petrograd; their promises did have a pleasant sound. I am bound to admit; no one in Petrograd, in those days after the revolution, could find it in his heart to blame those 100,000 men and women of the working classes for marching through the streets and demanding that their lives be made easier.

What if they were following Lenin and Trotsky? In reality, when I talked to them, I found that they would have followed any one, even, perhaps, a new Czar, if they could have been sure that thereby they could have got a fairer share in their hard lives. The tragedy of it all is that to-day—and I have this personally from Sazanoff, former Prime Minister of the Czar—those factories of Petrograd and Moscow into which they hoped the Bolsheviks would bring some sunshine and justice are all closed.

There are no more paydays; even the small pay of the Czar-time days is not forthcoming now. The working people seized the factories and the bankrolls and the machinery and the office books but to-day they find themselves in possession of only so much brick and paper and steel cogwheels, with the life gone from the buildings, with the purchasing power gone from the bankrolls, with the whirr gone from the machinery, and all meaning gone from the once eloquent columns of the office books.

One doesn't have to take sides in the Bolshevik question to realise the grimness of what has happened to the working people of Petrograd, who believed in the Bolshevik promises, I must admit that I myself, as a forward-looking American, listened to the Bolshevik promises in those early days and went about the factories of Petrograd and Moscow delighted with the happiness, independence, and hopefulness of the factory hands. I have sat in their great office tea-rooms with them at three in the afternoon, their day's work ended, and heard them praise the new time that had come and look forward to the even better time in the future.

But it's all ended in Petrograd now, and in Moscow. "Petrograd once a city of 2,500,000 people," Sazanoff told me, "now contains not more than 700,000. I have talked recently with a man who had just left there. He said that hollow-eyed men and women in the working district, too poor to leave the city, come out from their houses and cut pieces of meat from the bodies of cab horses that have died in their tracks of hunger."

"My friend had seen human beings taking meat from one side of a horse while ravenous dogs were gnawing away at the other side at the same time."

In Moscow the situation is almost as bad. The great stores of cotton at Vladivostok have not been carried to the Moscow mills. For a time the Moscow spinners kept their great forces of working people on half-pay, though they were idle. At last that came to an end. In Moscow the working people, at least those in the cotton mills, did not want to seize the factories; they had seen the tragedy of the Petrograd movement. But the trains stopped moving, because the railroad men would not work; coal did not come, because the miners joined in with the railroad men.

And now Moscow is dead. There is a terrible tragedy in all this for one who, like myself, saw the happy scores of thousands who marched the streets of these two great cities back in that time when Russia thought a new, better world had come. It is only two years ago that it all happened, but all those smiles and hopes have gone. Of all those thousands of marching men and women, as many thousands as possibly could go have broken up their homes, given up hopes and fled to corners of Russia where they might find food. Others, thousands of them, whose voices we heard in their great chant of freedom, have died of hunger. And some of them, still left, are eating the rotting meat of starved horses.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
ENTERPRISE.

TO ENTER OIL FIELD.

The British Government is going into the oil business. Profiting by the costly experience of the war, when it was compelled to send enormous sums into other countries in payment for petroleum and petroleum products, it has adopted a clearly defined oil policy, and is already credited with financially backing what is expected to develop into the most powerful oil-producing, refining, and transporting enterprise in the history of the industry.

Stories concerning the Government's policy have been in circulation on a number of occasions, and recently were revived by reports that the Royal Dutch-Shell oil interests were about to take control of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, an important member of the Lord Cowdray group.

The Government's first important move, it was stated by authorities here, will be the creation of a permanent ministry, the machinery for which exists in the petroleum department, which looked after the empire's oil interests during the war, and which is still an active institution. This machinery will be charged with the task of acting as petroleum adviser for all departments, including the army, and what is more important, the navy. It will have control over concessions for the development of possible oil territory within the empire, and will advise and assist British companies or individuals in obtaining concessions and leases in foreign countries, as well as help them to conduct their oil business in countries outside the empire.

The importance of the ministry will be better understood when it is realised that a large part of the undeveloped oil territory of the world lies under British law, the capital of every oil company operating in British territory must be not less than 60 per cent. British owned, and all the control must be in the hands of British citizens.

The next move in the development of this policy, it is asserted, is the combination under the protection of the Government of the most important oil companies operating in British and neutral countries, if they are wholly, or partly British owned. These include such concerns as the Royal Dutch, the Shell, and the Lord Cowdray interests.

It recently became known that the British Government was buying the holdings of the British citizens in the Royal Dutch, the ownership of which was then conceded to be 60 per cent. Dutch and 40 per cent. British. Accompanying these statements were equally interesting stories concerning the Shell Transport and Trading Company's securities whose ownership was closely allied to that of the Royal Dutch. This Royal Dutch-Shell group controls immense production in many lands, including properties in the Oklahoma-Kansas-Texas, California, and Wyoming fields, and has a foreign department which takes note of all that is going on in the oil world.

TO BAR GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Columbus, April 2.—The Ohio Senate passed bills yesterday barring the teaching of German in the elementary branches of the public, private, and parochial schools, and requiring teachers to take an oath of allegiance to their country before they can hold certificates to teach. Gov. Cox appeared before the House of Representatives in response to a resolution requesting him to give the Legislature all facts in his possession relating to German propaganda in the schools. He urged the enactment of laws barring the teaching of German. A bill introduced in the House would prevent the use of the German language in any lecture, concert, opera, or other entertainment.

From all I hear in Paris, this centre of world news, about Russia, I should hate to have to go back to Petrograd, into the homes of the working people I knew there, and try to tell them that Lenin and Trotsky were right. You'd take your life in your hands to do it. Peoples in other corners of the world may defend the Bolsheviks, or, at least, demand that they be given a hearing. But the working man and woman in Petrograd and Moscow are the folks in this world who know the truth about it all.

PAGE FROM THE PAST.

THE 1871 GERMAN
PROCLAMATION.

A vivid account of the momentous happenings at Versailles from the time of the entry of William, King of Prussia, October 5, 1870, to the conclusion of the armistice, January 26, 1871, is contributed to a recent issue of the *Revue de Paris*. Passing over those interesting references which give one a realising sense of the spirit which animated the King, Bismarck, and the German war personnel in general, we proceed to the writer's (M. Canfoll's) description of the coronation of William as German Emperor.

"The ceremony was set for January 18. Beginning at ten in the morning, the officers, in full-dress uniform, marched slowly to the palace. Never have the inhabitants beheld a staff so numerous or one more imposing. They are so rigidly erect that they seem—as someone remarked—to have swallowed the sticks with which they beat their men. The spectacle is marred, however, by the inclemency of the weather. "On the stroke of noon the King, in a carriage, with an escort of gendarmes, proceeds leisurely toward the Court of Honor. The officers representing the different army corps, etc., have reached the Galerie des Glaces where the ceremony is to take place—by another route. In the centre of the gallery an altar has been erected; in the rear, a very simple dais encircled by sixty flags and standards of the Crown Prince's army corps. The hall has no other decorations. The ceiling—impressive contrast—is adorned with Lebrun's striking representation of Louis XIV. with his calm, majestic air."

"Preceded by the grand-marshal and followed by the Hohenzollern and other German princes, William advances in the midst of a throng of officers, who form the audience almost exclusively."

"The King pausing at the altar, the preacher, Rogge, proceeds to laud the great event, which is to assure Germany's and the world's lasting happiness. Then, advancing to the dais, the Crown Prince on his right, his brother, Prince Charles, on his left, Bismarck at the base of the dais, in the white uniform of a cuirassier, he reads, in a firm voice, his brief address of acceptance of the imperial crown; stating that he has apprized the German people of his resolution by means of a proclamation, which his Chancellor is commanded to read. Whereupon Bismarck, in a voice vibrating and filled with joy, says a witness, proceeds to read it. Having it says—received a unanimous appeal from the German Princes and the free cities to restore the German Empire, the Imperial German dignity, which has not been exercised for sixty years, he considers it a duty towards the country to give his assent to that appeal and accept the imperial German crown... and so on."

"The Grand Duke of Baden then came forward, and, saluting the new Emperor, acclaimed him with three cries of *hoch*, which the assembly repeated with frenzied fervor, brandishing their sabres, tossing about their helmets, and uttering enthusiastic, guttural cries—a singular scene, which by its crudity might well recall the outbursts of the ancient Germans in the depths of the Hercynian forests."

"In the evening, as befitting the occasion, a gala dinner is given by the Emperor to the Princes and the delegates of the Reichstag. French wines figure abundantly. Toasts are drunk to what the *Moniteur*, the official paper, will call "the greatest event of the century." The inhabitants of Versailles have the feeling that a tombstone has been solemnly sealed, consecrating the greatness of Prussia, master of Germany, and thus omnipotent in Europe, while vanquished France is regarded as half dead!"

BATS CULTIVATED NOW.

The extermination of mosquitoes by means of bats is being encouraged in the Philippines, where the Government is distributing free to all who apply for them the plans and specifications of a suitable bat-roost to harbour the bats. It is claimed by some observers that this is the most successful scheme of fighting mosquitoes that has yet been devised, and in many localities the pest has been exterminated by this means. The presence of the bats is regarded as a valuable asset in other directions.

THE EX-KAISER SPEAKS.

PREFERS SUICIDE TO
TRIAL.

The following extracts are from a recent interview with the ex-Kaiser:—

"I have made mistakes. I see where I might have done better, but consider my difficulties. I came to the throne too young. I really succeeded my grandfather; the hundred days of my father's reign do not count. I succeeded my grandfather and I found myself surrounded by his statesmen. They were all old men. They regarded me as a boy. They treated me with amused tolerance which the old men in those days employed toward their younger. It was really insufferable. I determined to assert my power. The opposition I encountered made me headstrong. I can see now how bad it was for me. I became impatient, intemperate, but in spite of my faults I did help Germany to grow to a great power, and I kept the peace for many years, and if Russia had not betrayed the world there would be peace now. I have made mistakes, but no man is more innocent of this war than I."

"I did not want war. Nicholas did not want war. George did not want war. No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. War was made by the diplomats. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government, and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

"The Kaiser is entirely impatient. He is not only convinced of his innocence. He sees himself as one who strove harder than any man in the world to avert war. As for being put on his trial, he laughs at such an idea. If he thought he was to be arraigned before an international tribunal he would destroy himself, not out of any fear of the result of such a trial, but because he would regard such an ordeal as insufferably undignified. He says—

"I am answerable for my conduct only to God, and God knows how I strove, to my own peril and the peril of my throne, to avert the calamity of war."

\$500,000 FOR RESEARCH
WORK.ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
PLAN.

The Rockefeller Foundation has undertaken to co-operate with the National Research Council in the promotion of fundamental research in physics and chemistry, the Foundation to appropriate \$500,000 (gold) to support over a five-year period research fellowships, the administration of the funds and details of the plan to be in the hands of the National Research Council.

The Foundation has been studying for some time to determine in what way it could be of the most service in the development of "pure research" in physics and chemistry; that is to say, scientific work aimed primarily at the discovery and understanding of basic principles rather than the development of particular products.

For example, the discovery of the natural laws governing light has resulted in numerous inventions based upon those laws, such as the microscope or the telescope; but the aim of pure research is the discovery of the natural law rather than the human invention.

The Foundation's announcement of the plan, which is simultaneous with an announcement made from Washington by the National Research Council to some 130 colleges and universities in the United States, says:

"The fellows will devote their time to research, and the results of their work are to become public property; and in no case shall the fellow have any proprietary interest in his discoveries. It is expected that under the plan adopted the research personnel will consist largely of men not only of adequate training and special fitness but men still at an age (25 to 30 years) when their imagination and creative powers are at their best. Their association in groups is expected to afford mutual stimulus that will prove of the highest value."

From this educational standpoint the plan will constitute a climax or culmination of the educational system of the country. It will not compete with the graduate work of our universities, but will supplement and extend it."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

U. S. R. CLUB.

THE Members and Subscribers are hereby notified that the monthly dances on 2nd Saturday of each month, are cancelled and that there will be no dance on Saturday, 10th May.

By order of
Hon. Secretary.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

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Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks sa. \$590

Marine Insurances.

Cantons s. \$500
North Chinas b. & sa. \$320
Unions b. \$1100
Yangtszes b. \$250
Far Easterns n. t. 26

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. \$150
H. K. Fires n. \$330

Shipping.

Douglases s. ex. div. \$ 85
Steamboats n. 23 1/2
Indos (Pref.) b. \$ 32
Indos (Def.) n. 153
Shells b. 171/6
Ferries b. \$ 35

Refineries.

Sugars s. \$158
Malabons b. \$ 35

Mining.

Kailans n. 50/-
Langkats n. 100/-
Shanghai Loans b. t. 20
Shai Explorations b. 2 1/2
Raubis b. 42/6
Troughs b. 40/-
Urals s. 40/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves sa. \$97
K. Docks s. & sa. \$154 1/2
Shai Docks n. t. 125
N. Engineerings n. t. 24

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. \$107
H.K. Hotels n. \$100
Land Invest. sa. b. \$107
H. Phreys Est. b. \$ 8
K. Loan Lands b. \$41
L. Reclamations n. \$175
West Points b. \$70 1/2

Cotton Mills.

Ewos s. t. 235
Kung Yiks n. t. 32
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 170
Orientals n. t. 81
Shai Cottons n. t. 177
Yangtzepeos n. t. 11 1/2

Miscellaneous.

Green Islands b. \$ 7 1/4 sa. 7.80
China Borneos b. \$ 12 1/2
C. L. Borneos b. \$5 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents b. \$ 7 1/2
Dairy Farms n. \$30
H. K. Electrics sa. \$79
Macao Electrics n. \$33 1/2
Ropes n. \$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level b. \$7 1/2
Trams, Peak, old b. \$3
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 80
Lauders b. \$ 23 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats b. \$13 1/2
Watsons b. \$ 6
Wm. Powells b. \$11 1/2
Wiseman's b. \$28
Brit. Burmahs b. 25/-

Hongkong, May 8, 1919.

PROJECTED GOLF LINKS
AT YONGSAN.

The formation of a big golf course at Yongsan, projected by the Seoul Office of the S. M. Railway Company, at an estimated cost of ¥60,000, is suffering delay, says the *Seoul Press*, owing to the postponement of the arrival of a foreign expert charged with the task from Shanghai. [The Shanghai professional golfer died only recently, which, perhaps, was the cause of the delay.] According to information now received, the company has recently asked a certain foreign gentleman in Kobe to superintend the construction of the links. The company intends to start the work immediately on his arrival, so that the links may be thrown open to the public as soon as possible.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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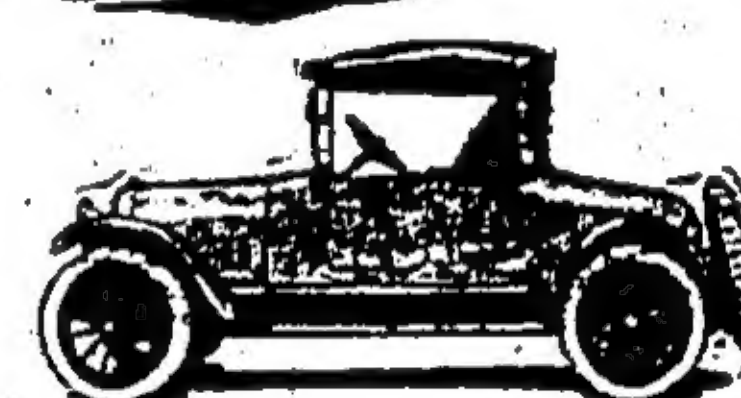
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THE PEACE TREATY.

(Continued from page 1.)

For five years the manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to the total amount not exceeding in any year the average of three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and re-exported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for ten years. For seven years, with a possible extension to ten, the ports of Kehl and Strassbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French Administrator appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured to the nationals, vessels and goods of every country. Contracts between the Alsace-Lorrainers and the Germans are maintained save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest. Judgments of Courts held in certain classes of trades, while in others a Judicial Consequence is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void, and the obligation to re-pay war fines is established as in other parts of an Allied territory.

Various classes adjust the general provisions of the Treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to Conventions to be made between France and Germany.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

The entire independence of German-Austria is recognised by Germany.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Germany recognises the entire independence of the Czecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory of the Luthenians south of the Carpathians and accepts the frontiers of this State as they may be determined, which, in the case of the German frontier, shall follow the old frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

Poland.—Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen and the Provinces of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A Field Boundary Commission of seven, five representing the Allied and Associated Powers and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within fifteen days of peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial or religious minorities shall be laid down in a subsequent Treaty between the Allied and Associated Powers and Poland.

East Prussia.—The southern and eastern frontier of East Prussia, as facing Poland, is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the Regency of Allenstein between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbezirk Allenstein, from where it meets Poland, Germany and Danzig to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany. The north-eastern corner of East Prussia, about Memel, is to be ceded by Germany to the Associated Powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants, to move out within fifteen days of peace and the territories be placed under an International Commission of five members appointed by the Five Allied and Associated Powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair and secret vote. The Commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the Five Powers, with a recommendation for the boundary, and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The Five Allied and Associated Powers will draw up regulations assuring to East Prussia full and equitable access to, and use of, the Vistula. A subsequent Convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the Five Allied and Associated Powers, will be entered into between the boundary between East and West Prussia to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletzko and Angerburg, thence to the northern boundary of Oletzko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhm and Rosenberg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder east of the Vistula. In each case, German troops and authorities will stop.

DANZIG.

Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into a Free City of Danzig. Under guarantee of the League of Nations, a High Commissioner appointed by the League and a Resident at Danzig shall draw up a Constitution in agreement with the duly-appointed representatives of the city, and shall deal, in the first instance, with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a Commission appointed within six months from peace, and to include three representatives chosen by the Allied and Associated Powers and one each by Germany and Poland.

A Convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five Allied and Associated Powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig, which shall include Danzig within the Polish Customs frontiers, though with a free area in the port; ensure to Poland the use of all the city's waterways, docks and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula and the whole through railway system within the city, and postal telegraphic and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig; provide against discrimination against the Poles within the city, and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark is to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the population, a vote being taken in Northern Schleswig as a whole and in portions of Central Schleswig by Communes. Ten days from peace, the German troops and authorities must evacuate the regions north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Aappelschlewig and Friedrichstadt, along the Eider to the North Sea south of Tønning, and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in the zone must be dissolved. During the voting, the zone will be under charge of an International Commission of five members, of whom the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will be invited to choose two. The Commission will temporarily have general powers of administration. After the result of the voting has been declared the Danish Government may occupy those territories which have opted for Denmark, and Germany shall renounce her sovereign rights in these territories. All inhabitants will then acquire Danish nationality, with certain exceptions. Provisions are made for individual change of nationality under certain conditions.

HELGOLAND.

The fortifications, military establishments and harbours of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the Allies by German labour and at Germany's expense. They are not to be reconstructed, nor are any similar works to be constructed in the future.

RUSSIA.

Germany is to recognise and respect the full independence of all territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire. Germany is to accept definitely the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and of all Treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded by Germany since the Revolution of November, 1917, with all governments or political groups on the territory of the former Russian Empire. The Allies reserve all rights on the part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Germany on the principles of the present Treaty.

SECTION 4: POLITICAL CLAUSES OUTSIDE EUROPE.

German Rights outside Europe.—Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her Allies' territories to all Allied and Associated Powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the Five Allied Powers in relation thereto.

Colonies and Overseas Possessions.—Germany renounces in favour of the Allied and Associated Powers her Overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority thereat. These Governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals, and as to conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property or carry on business. Germany undertakes to pay reparations for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or its frontier zone through acts of the German civil and military authorities, and of individual Germans from 1st January, 1900, to 1st August, 1914. Germany renounces all rights under the Convention of 4th November, 1911, and 29th September, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France, in accordance with the estimate presented and approved by the Reparation Commission, all deposits, credits, advances etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the Allied and Associated Powers as to trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as to the General Act of Berlin of 1885, and the General Act of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to the inhabitants of the former German Colonies is to be given by the Governments exercising authority.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED WARNING TO ITALY.

ALL ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT FAIL.

Paris, April 26. The British and French Delegations' signatories to the Pact of London have been willing to stand by the Treaty supporting the Italian claims in Istria and Dalmatia, giving Fiume to the Croats, as laid down in the Peace Treaty.

The Italians were told clearly by the British and French, as the friends of Italy, that in their opinion Italy was mistaken in insisting on the letter of the Treaty. Nevertheless, Italy stood out over Fiume, rejecting every one of the innumerable formulae examined by the Council of Four which did not ensure sovereignty over Fiume. French Peace Conference circles hold the view that if Italy, in spite of all advice, stands out for Fiume, it is she who will have broken the Pact of London.—Havas.

DEMAND NOT INCLUDED IN TREATY.

Paris, April 24. In French official circles the view is expressed that France might be forced to adhere to the Pact of London, not making a separate peace to which Italy would not be a party.

As signatories to the Pact of London, the French and British delegates are quite ready to honour their signature. The present deadlock caused by the Italian demand concerning Fiume is not included in the Treaty. Italy having recognised the right of the Croats to Fiume.—Havas.

THE FATE OF KIAUCHAU.

JAPAN'S REQUEST ACCEDED TO.

Paris, April 26. The Big Three have definitely settled the question of Kiauchau according to the Japanese view, Japan keeping the free disposal of Kiauchau.

A clause in the preliminaries of the Peace Treaty will impose on Germany the cession of Kiauchau to Japan, it being understood that Japan will later return it to China. Other agreements between the Japanese and the Chinese Governments are still to be kept.—Havas.

HOW THE JAPANESE ARE OBSTRUCTING SOLUTIONS.

Paris, April 24. Little progress has been made by the Council of Three in solving the question of the Shantung Peninsula. The present situation is a complete deadlock between the Chinese and Japanese claims. Japan does not seem inclined to envisage the arrival of the Germans at Versailles or the presentation to them of the Peace Treaty until the Peace Conference has definitely accepted the Japanese principle that all the German rights in the Shantung are finally vested in Japan.—Havas.

FRENCH APPRECIATION OF BRITISH NAVY.

Paris, April 26. Admiral Beatty and suite were present at the brilliant demonstration in the Sorbonne in honour of the English victorious fleet. The French Minister of Marine paid a wholehearted tribute of appreciation.

A demonstrative welcome was accorded to the British warships on arrival at the French ports, which was a fresh and gratifying proof of the strong and sincere affection linking France to Great Britain.—Havas.

Paris, April 24.

Paris gave an enthusiastic welcome to Admiral Beatty and the contingent of officers and men from the British Squadrons now visiting Cherbourg and Brest. M. Poincaré conferred on Admiral Beatty the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Admiral Beatty visited the tomb of Napoleon at the Invalides.—Havas.

BETTER NEWS FROM INDIA.

Simla, April 22. The Indian Army has behaved splendidly throughout the present trouble. Some Indians behaved magnificently in their attempts to help to Government. For example, at one place in the Punjab an Indian carried a wounded European four miles to a place of safety. Many who prominently participated in the recent mischief are now apparently extremely anxious that all trouble should cease.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

("Chinese Commercial News" Service.)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTH.

PLEAS FOR THE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

Shanghai, May 7. The Peace Conference met together yesterday morning but did not consider any outstanding questions. They only discussed the Shantung question and decided to telegraph to the Paris delegates that they must fight and not sign the Peace Treaty.

Tang Shao-yi also telegraphed to Chu Sai-chong asking him not to punish the students too severely, because they were really misled by patriotism; otherwise it would create serious trouble.

It is reported that the On Fook Party have sent down delegates to try and make a secret understanding with a certain Southern party. He is willing to dissolve the new Parliament and restore the old Parliament in Peking, but the old Parliament must cancel the appointment of the President previously elected by them and elect Tuan Kai-sui president instead. If the majority of the members will not agree to electing Tuan Kai-sui as president they may elect Li Yuan-hung as president with Tuan Kai-sui as Premier. According to a person who has inside information about the On Fook scheme, their idea is to scare Chu Sai-chong and break up the Peace Conference.

It is reported that Tso Yu-lun, owing to the loss of important documents, tried to commit suicide, but was saved.

The Shanghai Chinese Press Association has telegraphed Peking asking that the students be released. Chang Chung-cheong revived once, but expired afterwards.

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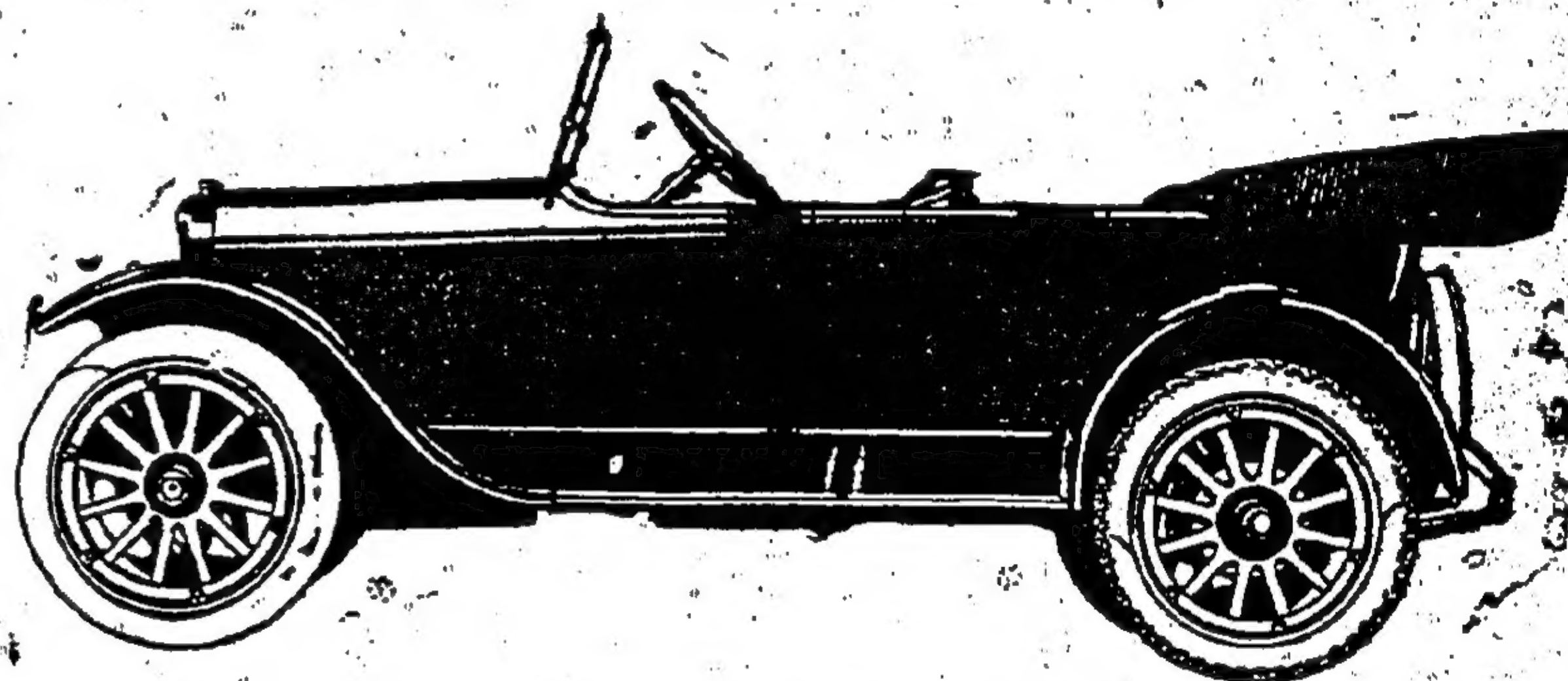
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DAY BY DAY.

It is reported that a new Indian (Punjab) Regiment will arrive in the Colony to-morrow.

Up to the time of going to press, no news has been received of the refloating of the O. S. K. Joshi Maru, which is presumably still aground outside Swatow.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, formerly of Hongkong, was admitted a solicitor at the British Court at Shanghai on May 1st, and has entered the office of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Empress of Russia, to-day, were Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, Mr. J. M. Jamieson, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. and Mrs. Kring, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, Lieut. Chester, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. C. S. Gubby, Mr. R. A. Gubby and Mr. E. E. Bellio.

"JOHN BULL'S" VIEWS.

John Bull, Mr. Bottomley's paper, quotes with manifest approval a passage from Justice saying that President Wilson is a very shrewd politician who has to prepare for the next election, and can only secure a Democratic victory by getting a solid German vote. Mr. Huntman has become very imperialistic and reactionary since the war began, but so mean a statement as this would seem to indicate that he was no longer responsible for the contents of Justice. Seeing how extremely unlikely it is that President Wilson should stand for a third term the whole statement almost equals in ridiculousness the one attributing Mr. Lloyd George's pro-Germanism to the loss of a party seat at a by-election. The only way to secure changes of confidence with the enemy, even five months after fighting has stopped, is to show one's teeth in public all the time and proclaim from the housetops one's hatred of the Hun.

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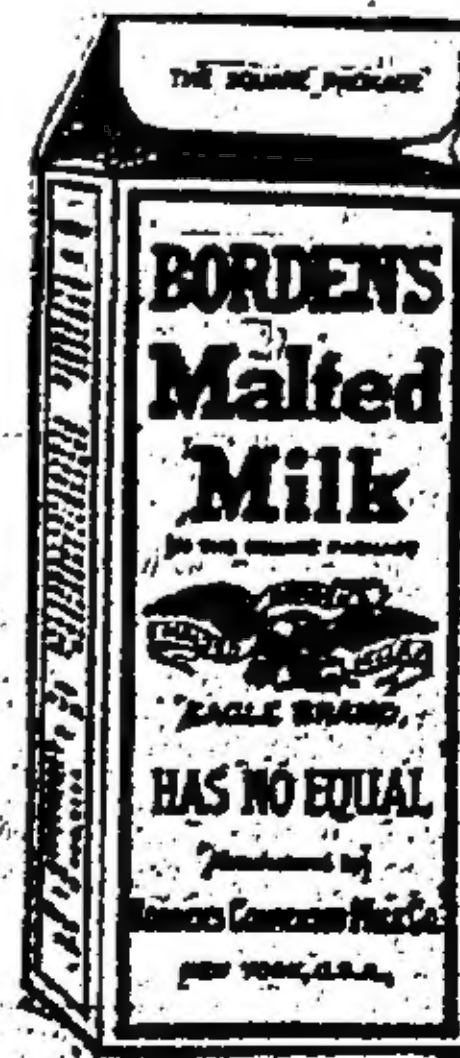
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SOLE AGENTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

ANZAC DAY IN LONDON.

London, April 25.
In beautiful springtime weather 5,000 Australian troops under the command of General Sir John Monash, celebrated Anzac Day by a march through the main West End city thoroughfare. The smart, trim appearance of the Dominioners evoked the admiration of the great crowds which assembled to demonstrate to the mother country's feelings of admiration and gratitude to the overseas men. The Prince of Wales, representing the King, took the salute outside Australia House, the Commonwealth's imposing administrative headquarters in the Strand. The building was specially decorated with numerous scrolls recording the actions wherein the Australians gloriously participated. The windows were filled with numerous wounded Anzacs, who heartily cheered their marching comrades. A squadron of large aeroplanes escorted the troops, who were subsequently luncheoned and attended special theatrical performances.

FRENCH HONOUR BRITISH NAVY.

EULOGISTICAL TRIBUTE.

Paris, April 24.
There was a demonstration in honour of the British Navy at the Sorbonne, whereat M. Pichon and M. Leygues, Minister for Marine, presided. Admiral Beatty and others of the chief visiting navalmen were guests of honour and distinguished politicians and diplomats were also present. M. Pichon eulogistically tributed the friendship of King Edward and said the present celebrations of victory were the direct outcome of his late Majesty's labours in cementing the Anglo-French alliance. France was not only honouring the incomparable Navy but also honouring Britain's Army, Government and her Dominions and Colonies. They were determined to maintain the present Anglo-French collaboration for all time, because without it peace would remain at the mercy of that fickleness of fortune so often experienced. M. Leygues said the successes of the Armies in France and Belgium, also in the East and Africa would have been impossible but for the protection of the Navy, which prevented the destruction of their ports and devastation of their dominions and colonies. Moreover the war would have lasted much longer without the naval blockade. Continuing, he outlined the achievements of all branches of the Navy, none of which ever failed to rise to every emergency, and said the atrocious crimes of the enemy submarines must be punished.

Admiral Touchard eulogistically reviewed the achievements of the British sailors in every ocean and concluded: "We have disputed with you the empire of the sea. We shall no longer be your rivals, except in the works of peace. Thousands and thousands of your sons sleep their last sleep under the soil of France. All honour and reverent remembrance to those glorious dead."

Paris, April 25.
The British warrant officers and sailors, after entertainment at a farewell dinner, left for Cherbourg and Brest.

KIAUCHAU QUESTION SETTLED.

Paris, May 3.
Paris circles state that the settlement of the Kiauchau crisis is regarded as being a good augury for the return of the Italian delegation. The endorsement by the Conference of Japan's claims militates in favour of Italy's claims to Fiume it not being proved that Fiume is essential to the well being of Yugo-Slavia.—Havas.

MAY DAY RIOTS IN PARIS.

Paris, May 3.
Four hundred and twenty-eight police were injured in Paris during May Day rioting. Many demonstrators were not French citizens.—Havas.

Paris, May 3.
Work was resumed under normal conditions yesterday throughout France and Paris has regained its every day aspect. Business was as usual everywhere, save dress making establishments, where the strike still prevails.—Havas.

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS.

Paris, May 2.
Dissatisfaction exists among Belgian circles at the Conference from a colonial point of view because Germany cedes her colonies to the United States, France, Britain, Italy and Japan but no mention is made of Belgium which has played a leading part in the conquest of the former German Colonies in Africa.—Havas.

GERMAN ENVOYS SEARCHING FOR FRIENDS.

Paris, May 2.
The German envoys arrived at Versailles full of arrogance and prepared look up old acquaintances but they are now beginning to realise that they belong to a branded nation.—Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

ITALIAN INCIDENT NO RUPTURE.

Paris, April 24.
Signor Orlando, and Barnini and General Diaz left at eight o'clock for Rome. Baron Sonnino leaves tomorrow. The fifth delegate, the Italian Ambassador, remains at his post. It was upon the urgent representation of Mr. Lloyd George that Signor Orlando attended the Council of Four this afternoon. The discussion at this Council was characterised by the greatest goodwill. Signor Orlando submits the whole case to the Italian Parliament and abides by its decision. It is expected he will return to Paris to report to his colleagues after the debates in Parliament.

Paris, April 25.
The Italian incident is in no way a rupture, but merely a suspension of Italian collaboration in the work of the Peace Conference. Possibly Signor Orlando will be back for the opening of negotiations with the German plenipotentiaries on May 1st or 2nd. The opinion in Peace Conference circles is that a friendly solution of the incident will be found. The "Petit Parisien" suggests that Signor Orlando is going to Rome to obtain parliamentary endorsement of the proposed compromise resulting from yesterday's discussions.

THE PEACE TERMS.

Paris, May 3.
The final drafting of the peace terms has been completed and they will be presented to the Germans on May 5 at Trianon Palace Hotel.

SIR ERIC GEDDES' POSITION.

London, April 25.
Renter learns that the report that Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet is inaccurate. He attends the Cabinet under an arrangement operating during the past four months. No increase of the Cabinet is contemplated.

BOMBS IN CORK.

London, April 30.
The police have discovered in Cork premises containing over two hundred bombs. It is believed to be a Sinn Fein depot.

UNIFORMS AFTER THE WAR.

London, April 25.
A committee has been appointed, headed by Sir Archibald Murray, to enquire into the question of uniforms for the post-war Army.

THE EMPEROR.

Berlin, April 25.
The "Tageblatt" states that the steamer Emperor, the largest in the world before the war, is going to England to be surrendered.

THE CZECHS AND HUNGARY.

Berlin, April 25.
Vienna reports that the Czech-Slovak offensive against the Hungarians has opened. A Czech-Slovak army of 180,000 is ready on the Hungarian frontier.

PREMIER WEKERLE'S DEATH.

Berlin, April 25.
It is reported from Vienna that the ex-Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle died in prison in Budapest and was not murdered.

HUNGER DISTURBANCES IN MOSCOW.

Berlin, May 5.
The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" says that four thousand persons were recently shot or bayoneted at Moscow owing to hunger disturbances among workmen. It appears that a mass meeting raised the cry "Away with Lenin, Trotsky and hunger, and the Republic" whereupon the Red Guards drove the demonstrators into the squares and butchered them.

AUSTRIANS ACCEPT GERMANY'S OFFER.

Copenhagen, April 25.
It is reported from Vienna that the German-Austrian Government has accepted the German Government's invitation to send five members of the German-Austrian Assembly to the Constitution Committee at Weimar.

A
PATH
PRODUC
TION

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15 p.m.

"WAIFS"

with
GLADYS HULETTEDON'T
FAIL
TO SEE
IT!

STORY OF THE PLAY

and
CREIGHTON HALE

MARJORIE WHITNEY is a very pretty and very very independent daughter and only child of a multi-millionaire. Her father is not long on discipline and the consequence is that his pretty little girl is headstrong and boss of the palace in which she lives. It has been the lifelong desire, however, of her father, that she should become the wife of Elmer Poindexter, who is the nephew of the multi-millionaire's former business partner and lifelong friend. Marjorie does not see it this way, however, and with the connivance of a housemaid, she runs away.

Like all girls who run away from home, she goes to New York and with the few dollars she has in her purse, hires lodging in a certain side street. Detectives, employed by her father trace and locate her in the lodging house. Old man Poindexter suggests that she be left to her own devices and for the nephew to keep an eye on her, and if they are thrown together, may fall in love with each other in the natural course of events.

This delightful arrangement miscarries, however, by the prowess of the hero, Powers, who rescues Marjorie from the attack of a discharged convict who returns to the lodging house, once his home, to recover stolen bonds he had hidden there.

How the young couple overcame parental objection and visited equal justice upon the righteous and unrighteous, provides an entertaining story with a surprising denouement.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Chanko, Tsitong Hotel, from Amoy (two).

Foktongshan, Limpoontong, from Amoy.

Sayenpiapong, fourth story Pingtia Central Market, from Amoy.

Sweetee Co., Canton Road, from Amoy.

O/O Onwuntanpan Tsushoyoko, from O-ska.

Yeecheong, from Kobe.

Masakata Wakano c/o N.Y.K. & Kings Building, from Tokio.

Satsakurapan, Hee Mingkee West Camp, from Tokio.

Edward W. Murphy, Pacific Mail, from Los Angeles.

Winghingloo, from K. be.

Singkee Waisang, 21 Connaught Road Central, from Kobe.

Ashang, from San Francisco.

Yanbin long Central, from Y. koboma.

Chim isao Chungping, from Shanghai.

Weatherway, from Shanghai.

T. K. WING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 2, 1919.

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THE HONGKONG SCHOOL
OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
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The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

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CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: \$3.00 per hour

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HONGKONG

New Cars on Hire & For Sale

SHOULD FAMILIES BE RESTRICTED?

PROBLEMS OF MARRIAGE IN MODERN LIFE.

Dr. Marie Stopes, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.L., lecturer in Palaeobotany at London University, spent a year and a half at the Tokyo Imperial University and explored Japan for fossils. From fossils she turned by a simple transition to "No" plays and collaborated with Professor Sakurai in "Plays of Old Japan." She is now interested in "Birth Control," and has published in the London Evening Standard the following outline of her evidence before the National Birth Rate Commission:

"Hitherto most of the discussion hinging on birth control has been brought forward on the lines of economic necessity or expediency, or it has been involved in questions of emigration or statistics—it has been placed, in fact, on an ordinary material plane. I should look at it from what I hold to be the highest standpoint, and I consider that the question of birth control is essentially fundamentally a great moral and really religious question, because the whole of the relationship of the two human beings in that intimate relation of husband and wife should be really a profoundly symbolic relation. It is one which has not only the sanction of religion, but it is, so far as I can see, the nearest approach to a Divine union of souls that we get in this world at all. Therefore, anything which raises and purifies and makes happier and more perfect the union of a married pair is the concern of religion."

"NEGLECTED RELIGIONS. I think that the attitude of the Church has been deplorably negligent in this connection. The religious attitude of the Anglican Church and of the Roman Catholics differs a little, but it is essentially similar, and it is not fundamentally suited to the needs of the present-day community. "As a result of my two little books, "Married Life and Wise Parenthood," published this year, I have personally received hundreds and hundreds of letters, the writers of which show me that they have a really religious spiritual desire "to make their marriages perfect, beautiful things, and they get help neither from the medical profession nor from the Church in the science of things they need."

"THE CRUX OF MARRIAGE. And the physical crux of marriage is the too great frequency of births. If the married pair have the kind of union that their love indicates they want, there must be a way out shown to the people, or else not only the physical side of their marriage is thwarted and injured, but the spiritual and most beautiful side of their marriage is thwarted and injured. "The reason for this difficulty with the whole of humanity is that it is not so very long ago that our bodies evolved from an animal ancestry, and the needs of that primitive animal stock from which we sprung was an enormous number of frequently repeated offspring to make up for the appalling wastage which existed. "These primitive functions and strictures are still in our systems."

"THE CHILD'S STANDPOINT. The attitude which I think is profoundly right to take is that every life which is brought into the world should be considered from the point of view of the happiness of the pair who are bringing it forth; and the health and happiness and possible use of the child which is going to be added to the community, and of the needs of the community as a whole. "As we are rational human beings, and our whole civilised life is not a violation of nature, but a conquering of our primitive instincts, so in this matter, which is the most fundamental that the community has to consider, we should also use our reason in the highest interests of the community, which are best served by health, happiness, and strength of mind and character and soul for every member. "There is an overwhelming mass of evidence that a woman, under modern Western European civilised conditions—unless she is a very exceptional woman—cannot bear children consecutively and frequently without both her health and the child's health suffering. "Whatever one's religious belief, you cannot think that it is the Divine wish to bring forth ill-health and misery and pain and cost to the community and

NOTICE.

U. S. VICTORY LOAN

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SELLING.	
1/1 Shanghai	3/5 1/4
30 d/s	3/5 1/4
50 d/s	3/5 1/4
4 m/s	3/5 1/4
1/1 Singapore	Nom.
1/1 Japan	147
1/1 India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
1/1 San Francisco (co & New York)	86 1/2
1/1 Java	197
1/1 Marks	N m.
1/1 France	488
Demand Paris	488 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/C	3/6 1/4
4 m/s D/P	3/6 1/4
5 m/s L/C	3/6 1/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/7
30 d/s San Francisco (co & New York)	82
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	505 1/4
5 m/s France	510 1/4
6 m/s Germany	80 1/4
1/1 New York	Nom.
1/1 Bombay	Nom.
1/1 Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	164
Demand Singapore	1-7
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	4 1/2
On Bangkok	4 1/2
On Batavia	5 1/2
On Java	5 1/2
On Sumatra	5 1/2
On Celebes	5 1/2
On Moluccas	5 1/2
On Philippines	5 1/2
On Java	5 1/2
On Sumatra	5 1/2
On Celebes	5 1/2
On Moluccas	5 1/2
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" 5	5 1/2
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reduction of vitality which the unassured bringing forth of children leads to.

CLEAN KNOWLEDGE. "Consequently it is essentially a religious and moral attitude for a married pair to take up to control the birth of their children. "It is too big a subject for me to investigate entirely alone. I am hoping to attract others to follow out that investigation in detail, and I hope that before very long we shall have an entirely satisfactory method for humanity. "I think that to drive away the disease-infected fogs of ignorance and half knowledge which are poisoning humanity at present, clean, open knowledge is the only alternative. "I do this in the spirit of a religious reformer, because, in my view, there is nothing of such great importance to the community as a whole as the right attitude of the married pair to each other."

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY 13th May, 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Collection of Valuable Chinese Curios.

5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, bowls, figures, old bronzes from the Kanghi, Kienlung & Towkong periods.

On view from Monday, the 12th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY the 9th May, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

7 Cases Caps

14 Dozens Parasols

1 Case Sazodent

125 Cases Bar Soap

Also

A Quantity of Sundry Household Furniture.

Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1919,

at noon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S.S. "Chiyo Maru"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, the 17th May, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1919.

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NOTICE.

G. S. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday the 21st May 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents will also under Article 104 (p) ask for the sanction of the Consulting Committee to the payment of a special dividend of \$50 per share (payable immediately after the call) out of the Reserve Fund.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June 1919.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LE HOY PAN, a Chinese scholar, has been a teacher for 10 years in the Chinese language.

He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language and is able to teach the Chinese language to foreigners.

He has also a good knowledge of the English language and is able to teach the English language to Chinese.

He has also a good knowledge of the French language and is able to teach the French language to Chinese.

He has also a good knowledge of the German language and is able to teach the German language to Chinese.

He has also a good knowledge of the Italian language and is able to teach the Italian language to Chinese.

He has also a good knowledge of the Spanish language and is able to teach the Spanish language to Chinese.

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Reserve 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montevideo, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Yenchow, Fuchien, Amoy, Chongchow, Sanchow, (Chekiang) Hangchow, Shaoxing, Huchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi) Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui) Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luchow, Tientsin, Tungki, Luau, (Szechuen) Kweichow, Kweichow, (Shansi) Sianfu, Hanchungfu, (Suiyuan) Kweichow, Paochow, (Tschang) Kailan, Fanchow, (Urga) Urga, Bakiatow.

HONGKONG BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 5.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

5.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 min.

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5.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital 10,000,000.

Reserve 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montevideo, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Yenchow, Fuchien, Amoy, Chongchow, Sanchow, (Chekiang) Hangchow, Shaoxing, Huchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi) Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui) Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luchow, Tientsin, Tungki, Luau, (Szechuen) Kweichow, Kweichow, (Shansi) Sianfu, Hanchungfu, (Suiyuan) Kweichow, Paochow, (Tschang) Kailan, Fanchow, (Urga) Urga, Bakiatow.

HONGKONG BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15 rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital 10,000,000.

Reserve 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montevideo, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Yenchow, Fuchien, Amoy, Chongchow, Sanchow, (Chekiang) Hangchow, Shaoxing, Huchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi) Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui) Wuhu, Anking, Pangow, Luchow, Tientsin, Tungki, Luau, (Szechuen) Kweichow, Kweichow, (Shansi) Sianfu, Hanchungfu, (Suiyuan) Kweichow, Paochow, (Tschang) Kailan, Fanchow, (Urga) Urga, Bakiatow.

HONGKONG BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀東亞

Head Office.

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.00.

Directors.

Mr. Pong Wai Tin, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. J. K. K. K.

Mr. Kan Yung Po, Mr. W. K. K. K.

Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. W. K. K. K.

Mr. Chan Wai Ming, Mr. F. K. K. K.

Mr. P. K. K. K., Mr. N. K. K. K.

Chief Manager.

Mr. Kan Yung Po.

Asst. Manager.

Mr. P. K. K. K.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposits/Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum. For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum. For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kan Yung Po, Chief Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LIMITED.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.

